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Tuesday, August 24, 1965
Bhadra 2, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 1 - 10)

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346 (Ai) LSD.—1.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 24, 1965/Bhadra 2, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान

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*150. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** / **श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में चीनी मिलों ने किसानों द्वारा उन्हें 1964–65 में दिये गये गन्ने के मूल्य का अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मिलों को चीनी बेचने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है और बैंक भी उन्हें ऋण नहीं दे रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसानों को उनका पैसा दिलाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Out of a total cane price of Rs. 21.92 crores due, Rs. 21.03 crores has already been paid upto 31st July 1965.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान के गन्ने की कीमत सरकार ठीक करती है । सरकार ने आज शुगर भी कंट्रोल कर रक्खा है और उस की कीमत को भी कंट्रोल कर रक्खा है । किसान गन्ने की कीमत मांगने के लिये मिलों में जाता है तो मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि हमारी चीनी का कंट्रोल है, सरकार हमारी चीनी रिलीज नहीं कर रही है इसलिये हमारे पास पैसा नहीं रहा है । हम किसानों को पैसा देने से लाचार हैं । चीनी ऐसी चीज है जिससे सारी दुनिया के लोगों का मुंह मीठा हो जाता है लेकिन पैदा करने वाले को आज तक पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसा इन्तजाम करे कि ज्यों ही किसान गन्ना दे उसको हाथों हाथ उसका पैसा मिले । सरकार कहेगी कि यह विषय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब तो ठीक है लेकिन आप पूछना क्या चाहते हैं । इतनी देर हो गयी मुंह मीठा करने के बाद क्या आप सवाल पर भी आयेंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं इसलिये कहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब कह देंगे कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है कि कीमत दिलाये, इस लिये मैं अपनी बात को पहले से ही गार्ड कर लेता हूं । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की लाचारी है क्योंकि चीनी का कंट्रोल किया है सेंटर ने । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्यों ही किसान गन्ना दे त्यों ही उसको कीमत दिलाने का इन्तजाम सरकार करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का सवाल कोई नहीं है, बाकी सब चीज ठीक है । आप ने कह दिया कि वह इन्तजाम करे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है

और जो इतना रुपया किसानों का बाकी है वह उस को क्यों नहीं मिला है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: With regard to the first part, I have already answered that out of a total cane price of Rs. 21.92 crores due, Rs. 21.03 crores has already been paid. The balance is Rs. 88.77 lakhs. The Bihar Government has stated that the mills have been pressed to pay the arrears to the growers immediately.

About the second part about releases, this year production was 3.80 lakh tonnes, out of which 2.88 lakh tonnes have already been released, keeping a balance of 0.92 lakh tonnes. This comes to about 72.83 per cent of the total production which compares favourably with the total percentage of releases out of the total production in the country.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया । सब कुछ बतला दिया कि इतनी कीमत दे दी गई है और इतनी बाकी है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को जो गन्ना सप्लाई हुआ था उस की कीमत क्यों नहीं पे की गई । यहां तो "लेखा-जोखा थाहे, लड़का बूड़ा काहे" वाली बात है । मंत्री जी हिसाब बतलायें ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): We shall try our best to ensure that the farmers are paid as soon as they deliver their cane.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और बिहार में कितना रुपया केन ग्रोअर्स का मिलों में बाकी है और उसको दिलाने का सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तक यही तो होता रहा है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा सवाल यह है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने समझ लिया है । अब तक यही बतलाने की कोशिश मंत्री महोदय कर रहे थे ।

Shri D. D. Puri: Is it a fact that large sums of money running into crores of rupees is due to the sugar factories as excise duty rebate on November 1964 and March 1965 production, which has not been paid by Government, even though a large part of it has been paid by the factories to the growers as part of the cane price?

Mr. Speaker: That is why they did not pay the price to the sugarcane grower?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figure now with me.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the usual practice of non-payment of sugarcane prices in time not only in Bihar, but in other States ike U.P. also, may I know whether Government is going to take any steps to stop this practice even in conditions of scarcity?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are all factories which enter into agreement with the farmers. They purchase all that. Certainly we cannot bring about any compulsion like that. It is a business transaction and according to that it has to go.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कुछ चीनी रिलीज हो गई है और बाकी की जायेगी । मिल मालिकों का कहना है कि उनकी चीनी का स्टाक पड़ा हुआ है इसलिये पेमेन्ट नहीं होता है. मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस की रिलीज में इतनी देर होने का कारण क्या है और क्यों लोगों को परेशान करके तब उसे रिलीज किया जाता है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, sugar is a seasonal produce and it is produced for five months. But it has to be

consumed throughout the year. Therefore, all the sugar produced cannot be released immediately; it has to be released during the year.

Shri K. N. Pande: As some of the factories have not paid their dues of cane due to the fact that release order has not been given, will the Government consider over this matter and give them priority so that they may clear the cane price?

Mr. Speaker: The Government must consider that.

Procurement of Rice

*151. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of tightening up of the tolerance limits laid down for the procurement of rice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the success so far achieved in the procurement of rice in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the instance of Andhra Pradesh Government, the question of revision of specifications prescribed for procurement of rice in that State is being considered in order to ensure better quality.

(c) A statement showing the targets and the actual quantities of rice procured in that State during the crop season 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

State	Target	Quantity procured	Upto
	(In lakh tonnes)		
Madhya Pradesh .	4·00	4·3	15-8-65
Punjab . .	2·50	2·6	12-8-65
Orissa . .	3·00	1·9	15-8-65
Andhra Pradesh .	8·00	4·9	15-8-65
Madras . .	2·00	0·7	10-8-65
TOTAL .	19·50	14·4	

Shri P. C. Borooah: From the statement it is seen that 19·50 lakh tonnes was the target as against which we have been able to procure only 14·4 lakh tonnes. May I know whether this unsatisfactory procurement is accountable to the farmers holding back to the extent of 40 per cent of the marketable surplus and, if so, what steps Government propose to take to compel the farmers or persuade them to sell the whole of the surplus quantity in the market?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The target fixed was 19·5 lakh tonnes for all the States put together. Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have already procured more than the target. There is a deficiency in procurement in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and also Madras. But there are a few months more and within these few months we shall make efforts to see that as much as possible is procured.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government have realised that now it would not be able to assume a commandable position with regard to procurement only by giving remunerative prices to producers, if so, whether Government propose to introduce some system of levy as has been recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; this is one of the questions under consideration.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is it a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has complained that the required quantity of fertiliser has not been supplied to them—not even one-third of the quantity has been supplied—and therefore they will not be in a position to supply the target fixed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a general shortage of fertiliser in the country, and not only Andhra but all the States have not received the full supply they require.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the Government have received information that the price at which the Government try to procure rice in Andhra through their officers is much lower than the market price, and the millowners are obliged to offer whatever is demanded by the Government at this lower price and afterwards try to recover the loss sustained by them by making available for local sales at a higher price whatever rice they are able to get?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I have not been able to follow the question. Does he mean to say that they sell at a much higher price in the market?

Shri Ranga: The local market price is higher than what you are paying to the millowners with the result that your procurement has necessarily got to be lower than what is expected.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Andhra is concerned, generally the market price has not gone much farther than the maximum price we have fixed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether some of the States have asked for financial accommodation to conduct this procurement drive; if so, the amount of financial accommodation that the States have asked for and the amount proposed to be given to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figures. Naturally, when the State Governments have to undertake procurement we have to give financial accommodation, and it is being given.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि सरकार ने कभी यह ख्याल किया है कि वह चाहे मिल से प्रोक्योरमेंट करे या स्टेट से करे, इस सब का भार प्रोड्यूसर के ऊपर पड़ता है, इसलिए किसान हमेशा घाटे में रहता है । बजाय इसके सरकार किसान को विरल प्राइस क्यों नहीं देती जिससे कि वह चावल लाकर भर दे ? आज चावल ड्योढ़े दाम पर बिक रहा है जो चावल किसान से बीस रुपए मन लिया गया था वह 35 रुपए मन बिक रहा है । क्या सरकार इस का कुछ इलाज कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have announced the prices at which we purchase and also the prices at which we should sell to the consumer. Of course, in the open market there are certain fluctuations. That advantage or disadvantage is obtained by the producer also.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उड़ीसा में तीस लाख का टारगेट था लेकिन अभी तक सिर्फ 19 लाख वसूल हुआ है । उड़ीसा के सरप्लस स्टेट होते हुए भी पूरा चावल क्यों वसूल नहीं किया जा सका, जब कि पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश ने अपना चावल का सारा कोटा पूरा कर दिया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not 30 lakhs but 3 lakhs. Out of that, 1·9 lakhs has already been procured. Because this is the monsoon season, the arrivals are not there. After the monsoon they have to procure more.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश से छत्तीसगढ़ जिले से इतना चावल ले लिया गया है कि वहां खाने को भी बाकी नहीं रहा, और व्यापारियों से खरीदा गया स्टेट से नहीं खरीदा गया ? क्या शासन अपनी पालिसी रिवाईज करना चाहता है जिससे कि छत्तीसगढ़ में खाने के वास्ते चावल रह जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The surplus available from Madhya Pradesh has been assessed in consultation with the Madhya Pradesh Government. Only that surplus quantity has been procured. Even after that procurement the *per capita* availability in Madhya Pradesh is the highest in India.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government have tried to enquire into the reasons for less procurement in those States which are very much lagging behind their targets, like Bihar? If the answer is in the affirmative what particular steps have been taken to assist them so that their procurement target may be fulfilled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Bihar does not come into the picture of Central procurement. It is procuring for its own purposes. No doubt it has been unable to reach the target which it has fixed, due to administrative reasons.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Andhra Government have tried to get as much rice procured from the mill-owners as possible in view of their past experience in the matter of procurement of rice?

Shri Ranga: Pay a higher price.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Andhra Government are doing their best to achieve their procurement target.

Land Development Corporation

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*152. { **Shri M. S. Murti:** / **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up a Land Development Corporation to reclaim waste lands in the country has been under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been finalised; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under consideration.

Shri M. S. Murti: May I know whether any States have offered land for this purpose?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A number of States have offered land.

Shri M. S. Murti: Will it be working on an experimental or commercial basis?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Eventually, the idea is to conduct it on a commercial basis.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know when this scheme will be finalised?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As soon as we get full data from the various States we will be able to get going.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What will be the constitution of this corporation and its area of operation? Will it be run by the State Government or it will be under the Centre?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The idea is that the work should be conducted by the Centre because it has got better technical and financial resources at its disposal.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चम्बल घाटी योजना के बारे में भी सरकार ने विचार किया है । अगर इस क्षेत्र का विकास किया जाए तो यहां पर जो डाकू समस्या है उसका भी हल हो जाएगा इस योजना द्वारा ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : चम्बल की रेवीन्स के बारे में खासकर सरकार ने काफी विचार किया है । उस एरिया में लगभग 80 लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है रेवीन्स की कि अगर कोशिश की जाए तो उसको जगंल लगाने लायक या खेती लायक बनाया जा सकता है । डाकुओं का मसला इससे हल होगा या नहीं यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को नहीं बता सकता ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस काम को करना चाहती है । क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बता सकेंगे कि यह जो काम है जमीन को खेती के लायक बनाने का, यह अपने ही टेकनीशियनों से करवाया जाएगा या किसी बाहर की गवर्नमेंट से मदद ली जाएगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह इतना मुश्किल काम नहीं है कि इसके लिए विदेशों से मदद ली जाए । हमारे लोग ही इसको कर सकते हैं ।

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the scheme will cover also the lands which suffer from salinity?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. We propose to conduct research and experiments on saline lands also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what would be the main outline of the functions of this Corporation and whether this Corporation will also function to reclaim arid zones in the country?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the arid zones, a separate Desert Development Board is being constituted. That will look after the arid zones. But this will deal with other waste lands.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इसमें कौन कौन सी प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति मिली है, और इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक हमको गोआ से, उड़ीसा और पंजाब से जवाब मिले हैं । बाकी और राज्यों को लिखा गया है, अभी तक उनसे कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether these reclaimed lands are proposed to be cultivated as State farms or State co-operative farms only or whether these will be handed over to the owner cultivators also.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At present, the idea is to have large-sized State farms.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि सेम के बढ़ जाने से पंजाब में बहुत सी ऐसी जमीन जो बड़ी उपजाऊ थी वह बंजर होती जा रही है । इस बंजरपन को रोकने के लिए और उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वहां सरकार नालियां बनाकर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को इम्प्रूव करने की कोशिश कर रही है जिससे यह पानी निकल जाए, जिसकी वजह से सेम बढ़ती है ।

Preservation of Wild Life

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*153. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** / **Shri Yashpal Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Policy on Wild Life Preservation has been adopted at the three-day conference of the Indian Board for Wild Life;

(b) whether an objective study of the problem including Game Laws has been made and a review of their effectiveness made; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up National Parks and Sanctuaries to stop rapid decrease in wild life?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Board for Wild Life referred the detailed consideration of these questions to the next meeting of its Standing Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are already three National Parks and over 81 Wild Life Sanctuaries in existence in the Country. Creation of more National Parks and Sanctuaries has been recommended to the State Governments.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know if the Government has taken effective steps to save wild life from the ravages of poachers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are constantly drawing the attention of

State Governments to the undesirable activities of poachers and I am glad to inform the hon. Member that some States have taken effective measures

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the Government drawn a definite line demarcating the particular species which can be allowed to live in the areas inhabited by human beings and which have to be taken away from the places where the people live?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I really cannot understand which species the hon. Member means except the cobras and scorpions which could not be allowed in places where people live.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any survey has been made to determine as to what are the particular species of wild life which are being killed and about which there is a danger that they will be extinct for all time to come and, if so, what steps have been taken to protect those particular species?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are certain species, especially the hunting *cheeta*, which are already extinct. There are other species of deer type, the musk deer and they are on the verge of extinction. Similarly, there are certain species of birds which are almost becoming extinct like the white-winged duck and the Great Indian Bastard. There are many species which are almost on the verge of extinction. We are creating sanctuaries where we can breed these animals and birds and protect them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि इस का क्या कारण है कि हजरत इंसान की नसल को तो फैमिली प्लानिंग के जरिए कम किया जा रहा है और वाइल्ड लाइफ़ को बढ़ाने के लिये कमेटियां मुकर्रर की जा रही हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : उसकी वजह यह है कि हजरत इंसान की भूख इतनी ज्यादा है कि वह इन सब को खाता जा रहा है ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the hon. Minister in a position to inform the House whether, in the survey, any proper accounting has been done of the number of Jungle dwellers who have been evicted from these sanctuaries as has happened recently in Simlipal Hills area, where by making that area into a sanctuary, 3000 Adivasis have been evicted and have not been rehabilitated anywhere?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have any detailed figure of persons who have been displaced, but it is truly the responsibility of the State Government to rehabilitate those people who are evicted.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that valuable wild life rhinoceros found only in Assam and due to inadequate guard they are being killed in large numbers? If so, may I know whether the Government is taking steps to preserve the valuable wild life?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. I very much regret to inform my hon. friend that it is a fact that rhinoceroses from Kaziranga Sanctuary were killed recently in fairly large numbers by poachers. The horn of the rhinoceros is exported and it fetches very high price in some countries, mainly China. The poachers dig trenches in the jungle, trap the rhinoceros, kill them and export their horns. This is correct. We have asked the State Government to take effective steps.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the Government is aware of the existence of an inter-State ring of traders operating for the sale of rhinoceros' horns and if so, what steps Government are taking to bring to book the traders who are indulging in this business?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are gangs who are engaged in the export of rhinoceros' horns and the Customs authorities at Calcutta caught hold of some rhinoceros' horns while they

were being smuggled out of the country as cycle spare parts. The State Government is tightening up patrolling and guards in the sanctuary.

Shri Himmatsinhji: The hon. Minister has just now said that the Government is considering earmarking of some areas for preservation of those species which face extinction. May I know whether they have decided upon any area for the preservation of the Great Indian Bastard?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The natural habitat of the Great Indian Bastard is in the deserts—Kutch desert, Rajasthan desert—and certain areas are being demarcated and declared as 'protected' areas and we are trying to save them.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार ने कभी यह सर्वेक्षण किया है कि हिरण जैसे सुन्दर पशुओं की नस्ल जिन जिन राज्यों से खत्म होती जा रही है वहां उनकी नस्ल को दुबारा फिर लाने के लिये कोई विचार किया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हिरण जोकि उत्तर-प्रदेश, पंजाब और दिल्ली के इलाकों में बड़ी कसरत से होता था अब करीबन वह ख़त्म हो चुका है। कुछ वाईल्ड लाइफ सैंक्चुअरीज बनाई जा रही हैं जहां कि उनको महफूज रक्खा जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले राज्यों के अन्दर हिरण, मोर और सुअर आदि को धर्म के नाम पर नहीं मारा जाता था और उन के मारे जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध था और इसके लिए भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में अलग अलग कानून हैं तो क्या सभी राज्यों में इसके लिए एक जैसा कानन हो इसके लिए भी कदम उठाया जा रहा है और क्या जानवरों को मारने के वास्ते केन्द्र द्वारा लाइसेंस दिया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : पहली बात तो यह है कि मोर यह हिन्दुस्तान का एक कौमी परिन्दा नेशनल बर्ड माना गया है और इसको मारने की मुमानियत है । हिरण की भी जहां जहां उस की तादाद कम हो रही है वहां उसको भी मारने की इजाजत नहीं है । उस के लिए लाइसेंस ईश्यू नहीं होते हैं और उसको प्रोटेक्टेड ऐनीमल माना जाता है । अलबत्ता सुअर जहां भी मिले उस को मारना चाहिए क्योंकि वह खेती का बहुत नुक्सान करता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मारने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया है ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether apart from being victims at the hands of the miscreants, these famous one-horned rhinos are subjected to persecution in their own homeland in Kaziranga on account of the area being flooded every year by the Brahmaputra, and if so, whether Government have any proposal to have some flood control measures also for that area?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is true that due to the annual floods, the Kaziranga sanctuary is flooded, and the animals migrate to higher regions. While they are migrating to the tea gardens, they are shot at or at least many of them are shot at. We are taking steps to make sure that they are not destroyed in that manner.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I ask one supplementary question? Since I represent shooters, I hope you will permit me to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: It was probably because of that that I did not allow him.

Shri Karni Singhji: I would like to know whether Government are aware.....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have called the next question.

हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयोग

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*154. { **श्री हेमराज :**
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा : }

क्या **विधि** मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 648 के उत्तर के

सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशो पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The Government have decided to implement practically all the important recommendations made by the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission and for that purpose the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill, 1965, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16-8-65.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that in the proposed Bill it is intended to encompass the mutts and religious institutions of Sikh-preaching Orders such as the Udasis, Nirmalas and Seva-Panthis, and if so, may I know whether Government propose to desist from mounting this direct attack on the Sikh religion?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Sikh religious institutions have been deliberately excluded from the purview of that Bill. Copies of the Bill have already been circulated to hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: In the hon. Member's question it implied that Udasis, Nirmalas and Seva-Panthis are Sikh sects, and their mutts are being included within the purview of that Bill; and there is some agitation also on that account. That is what he wants to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Shri Kapur Singh: In this Bill they are included.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Bill has been circulated already to hon. Members. I do not know if my hon. friend is referring to any particular clause.

Shri Kapur Singh: The second part of my question has not been answered. May I know whether Government propose to desist from mounting this attack on the Sikh religion?

Mr. Speaker: He can very well expect that answer himself.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I take it this way that they do not propose to desist from this?

Mr. Speaker: They do not intend to attack the Sikh religion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यह सरकार संविधान की दृष्टि से धर्म निरपेक्ष है तो इस सरकार को यह क्या शौक़ होता जा रहा है कि जितने भी क़ानून वह बनाती है उस में हिन्दुओं के गले पर सब से पहले छुरी रखती है तो क्यों नहीं सब धर्मों के लिए एक जैसा कानून बनाया जाता ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is not a question of playing with the religious sentiments of the people. There are public religious institutions which are being mismanaged, and large sums of money are being wasted by them. It is in order to see that those institutions are well managed that this Bill has been brought forward.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि धार्मिक संस्थाओं में धन का दुरुपयोग केवल हिन्दुओं के ही होता है क्या, या कुछ और दूसरे धर्मों की जो धार्मिक संस्थायें हैं, उन में भी होता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल आपने यह किया था कि हिन्दू धर्म पर ही यह छुरी क्यों चलाई जा रही है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि हिन्दुओं से सम्बन्धित जो संस्थायें हैं, उन्हीं के लिए कानून क्यों बना रहे हैं, सभी धर्मों से सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं के लिए क्यों नहीं कानून बना र हैं ?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह जो हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयोग है क्या इसके हिन्दू शब्द के अन्तर्गत सिख, जैन, बौद्ध आदि सम्प्रदाय भी आते हैं या नहीं आते हैं ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : इस बिल में नहीं आते हैं ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, they are not included.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान एक सैक्युलर स्टेट है । क्या यह सैक्युलर स्टेट की आत्मा के मुताबिक है कि हिन्दू एंडाउमेंट एक्ट हो, मुस्लिम एंडाउमेंट एक्ट हो, सिख एंडाउमेंट एक्ट हो यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं एक ही प्रकार का एक्ट सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बनाया जाता है?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Hindus have their own endowments; Muslims have their own wakfs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the meaning of secular state then?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Secular state implies that the state has no religion. That does not mean that the citizens cannot have their own religion.

Import of Rice and Wheat

*155. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to intensify the imports of wheat and rice in the next two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to achieve this object?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Due to the failure of two successive crops in the country, foodgrains from Central stocks had to be issued at a very high level since February, 1964, depleting the reserve stocks. The high rate of off-take is likely to continue unless the internal production increases sufficiently to meet the demand. Till then to meet the demand for current consumption and to rebuild buffer stocks, sizeable imports of foodgrains may have to be continued for some time. Suitable agreements for these imports are being concluded with the countries concerned from time to time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पी० एल० 480 के तहत कितना अनाज आएगा और इससे अलग कितना आएगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have already stated that so far as future imports are concerned, that will depend on the agreements that would be concluded between ourselves and the exporting countries.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि कब तक हमारा देश सैल्फ-सफिशेंट हो जाएगा और कब तक दूसरे देशों के सामने हमें भीख नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Putting the best efforts we can to increase agricultural production, it is expected that we may reach self-sufficiency at least by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जब थोड़ी सी फसल अच्छी हो जाती है तब हमारे मंत्री जी बड़े खूबसूरत शब्दों में कहते हैं कि देश की पैदावार इस साल इतने हजार या इतने लाख टन बढ़ी है और जब फसल कम हो जाती है तो नेचर को दोष दिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की बातें क्यों कही जाती हैं ? यह जो प्लान आपने बनाया है और एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडकशन को बढ़ाने के लिए इतना रुपया आपने खर्च किया है, वह किस काम से किया है और वह क्या मतलब रखता है जब आप इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लान जब आएगा, तब ये बातें आप कर सकते हैं ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: लेकिन जो इतना रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब फसल अच्छी हो तो क्या उस वक्त भी वे उदास सा मुंह कर लिया करें ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : क्रेडिट न लें ।

Shri Daji: The actuals may be known after the agreement is concluded. But has Government any firm estimate of the requirements of imported rice and wheat for the coming two years? If so, what are those?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): For two years, I am not in a position to give. During 1965, we may be importing round about 5.5 to 6 million tonnes of wheat.

Shri Daji: My question is not replied to.

Mr. Speaker: He says for two years he cannot say.

Shri Daji: There is no firm estimate?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the present food crisis which the country is facing, is there going to be any increase in imports, whether of rice or wheat? If so, to what extent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As has already been stated, it depends upon availability also. Agreements are still under negotiation and hence I am not in a position to say whether it would be possible for us to increase the imports.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Have the US Government imposed a new condition for payment in dollars of shipping freight for imports under PL 480? If so, what steps will Government take to bring to the notice of that Government that on account of our foreign exchange difficulties, we should be allowed to pay in rupees as before?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the law under PL 480; it has been laid down that the freight should be paid in dollars. We have made representations to the US Government, but they have expressed their inability to change the law.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : पी० एल० 480 का एग्रीमेंट क्या हो गया है और अगर नहीं हुआ है तो कब तक होगा ? आज की देश की हालत को देखते हुये जल्दी से जल्दी यह एग्रीमेंट हो और अनाज यहां आने लगे, क्या ऐसी कोशिश सरकार ने की है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It has already been stated that it is under negotiation.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know how much finer rice was exported and coarser rice got in return during the year 1963-64?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अगर अमरीका ने काश्मीर या पाकिस्तान का जिक्र छेड़ कर इस गेहूं के निर्यात में अड़चन डाली तो हमारी सरकार इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठायेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know what changed attitude he is referring to. We are negotiating with the United States of America.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जिस कीमत पर चावल और गेहूं बाहर से मंगाती है क्या वही कीमत सरकार यहां के किसानों को देना चाहती है ताकि यहां के किसान काफी मात्रा में चावल और गेहूं पैदा कर सकें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are getting it at a much cheaper price. We are paying a higher price internally.

Shri R. S. Pandey: We are importing wheat and rice in order to create a buffer stock. I want to know whether the buffer stock has been created, and if so, how much.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has not yet been possible for us to build up a buffer stock of any sufficient strength.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In view of the actual shortage of rice and the constant demand from the people of Kerala for an increase of one ounce in rice ration, will Government get more rice and give it to Kerala?

Mr. Speaker: Suggestion for action.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Andhra State should come to their help.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : गेहूं के आयात का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है क्या वह इतना होगा कि दस लाख से अधिक की आबादी सभी के शहरों को राशन के रूप में दिया जा सके ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the decision which has been taken that there should be rationing in towns with a population of one million and more.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस बात को देखते हुये कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है और वहां की सरकार का जो कोटा निर्धारित है वह उसको नहीं दिया जा रहा है क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में इम्पोर्टिड गेहूं और चावल उत्तर प्रदेश को भेजने का इंतजाम करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है।

Pricing and Distribution of Fertilizers.

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*156. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1251 on the 16th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Committee to examine the question of price and distribution of fertilizers to the farmers has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) whether all the recommendations have been accepted and implemented by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, please, The Committee is expected to submit its report by the 31st August, 1965.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether maldistribution of fertilisers from the Central Government itself will also be considered by this Committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. All aspects will be considered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the question of lifting of fertilisers by State Governments and with agents has also been referred to this Committee in order to find out remedies for it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All aspects of distribution will be considered.

Shri M. S. Murti: We have short supply of fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh.

Will Government consider establishing more and more fertiliser factories in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The report will not be able to solve it We will have to take further action.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : हमारी सरकार कहती है कि वह किसान को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये बड़ी सहूलियतें दे रही है। लेकिन आप देखें कि किस तरह की सहूलियतें दी जा

रही हैं। इम्पोर्टिड फरटिलाइजर दो सो रुपये टन आता है, सिंधरी में जो तैयार होता है वहां 370 रूपये फी टन के हिसाब से तैयार होता है और किसान को जो मिलता है वह 436 रुपये फी टन के हिसाब से मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार दाम भी कम करने के बारे में सोच रही है, यदि हां तो कब तक और कितने दाम कम किये जायेंगे ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : कभी नहीं होगा।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसे जैसे उसकी मिकदार बढ़ती जायेगी, प्रोडकशन बढ़ेगा, उम्मीद है कीमतें भी कम होंगी।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यह क्या जबाव हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो इधर से आ गया था।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री लगाने में अभी देर है और प्रोडकशन बढ़ाने के लिये फर्टिलाइजर जरूरी है। जो कमी है उसको पुरा करने के लिये सरकार बाहार से मंगाने का क्या प्रबंध कर रही है और कब तक वह आ जायेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फर्टिलाइजर की तलाश कर रहे हैं दुनिया में कहां मिल सकता है। फार्टिलाइजर की आज दूनिया में काफी कमी है। विदेशी मुद्रा जो है उसकी भी कुछ कमी है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उत्तर दिया जा रहा है या खाली मजाक किया जा रहा है कि तलाश की जायेगी और जब प्रोडकशन बढ़ेगा तब कीमतें कम हो जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में तो इतनी नाराजगी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि तलाश की जा रही है दूसरी गवर्नमेंटों से खत व किताबत कर के ही देखना है कि कहां से मिल सकता है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : इस का उत्तर तो यह होता है कि ऐसा ऐसा किया गया है, पत्र व्यवहार कर रहे हैं और उन का जवाब आने पर बतलायेंगे। गवर्नमेंट तलाश करेगी के क्या माने होते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि तलाश कर रहे हैं। आप जब इस तरफ आयेंगे और जवाब देगें तब ठीक जवाब दीजियेगा।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the total production of fertiliser and what is the consumption and how much do we import?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The production in the country this year would be about three lakh tons nitrogen; we will be importing 3.5 lakh tons of nitrogen—and the demand in the country is round about 1.2 to 1.4 million tons of nitrogen.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव: क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरक के कितने कारखाने हैं और अगर नहीं हैं तो क्या वह उन को वहां बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no factory at present. The question whether any new factory will be put up there might be put to the Petroleum Ministry.

Luxury Hotels in India

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*157. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Narindra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 472 on the 2nd March 1965, regarding finalisation of an agreement with M|S Hilton Hotels International of U.S.A., and state:

(a) whether the official Committee has given its findings for the establishment of a number of luxury hotels in India;

(b) if so, its main findings; and

(c) the final decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been decided that the Indian party who has applied for collaboration with Hiltons may be asked to negotiate with them and submit its final proposals for the approval of Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many of the existing hostels are proposed to be turned into luxury hotels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question refers to collaboration with Hilton hotels, not hostels. The proposal that we have before us for collaboration had emanated from a private party known as Messrs. Shiv Sagar and Co. who have acquired the late Gwalior Palace property in Bombay.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the names of countries from which this proposal has come?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Hiltons come from America.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया: प्रश्न में हिल्टन की जगह पर मिल्टन छप गया मालूम होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह हिल्टन है या मिल्टन है। साथ ही जो दूसरे बड़े बड़े होटल हैं जैसे कि पैन अमेरिकन है, शेरटन होटल है, जो कि हिल्टन से भी अच्छी सार्विस दे सकते हैं उन से भी सरकार नेगोशिएशन करेगी।

श्री राज बहादुर: इस सवाल में जो हवाल दिया गया है वह हिल्टन होटल का दिया गया है मिल्टन की "पैराडाइज लास्ट" का नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया: यह गलती हो सकती है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह था कि जो दूसरे बड़े होटल हैं क्या उनसे भी सरकार बातचीत करेगी कि क्या वह हिल्टन से बैटर कंडिशन दे सकेंगे।

श्री राज बहादुर: जहां तक बात चीत करने का सवाल है जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने आये हैं वह इंटर कांटिनेन्टल होटल और हिल्टन होटलज के आये हैं और उन को मेरिट्स पर देखा जायेगा।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that this Hiltons International want an operating profit of 33.33 per cent and to repatriate to the extent of Rs. 1.04 crores annually, complete control of management in their hands and a guarantee to book 12 lakhs of tourists and if so are the Government considering these to be derogatory terms?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a multipurpose question and I will try to answer.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer one part.

Shri Raj Bahadur: With regard to the return to Hiltons, the amount of Rs. 1.4 crores reported to the hon. Member is absolutely out of proportion. The operating profit on a standard 400-room hotel would be of the order of about 564,000 dollars. One-third of that would be in the vicinity of 188,000 dollars out of which they

will have to spend 50,000 for their promotional and advertising efforts. The remainder will be subjected to tax. The total including amount spent on promotion would come in the vicinity of about 120,000 dollars in all. It has not yet been settled whether they will get one-third or one-fourth, which is a matter for negotiation between the parties concerned.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government has set up a hotel corporation of its own, and when the private sector is managing hotels all over India very efficiently, how does the question of foreign collaboration come in, in this context?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Collaboration with a foreign hotel does not cast any reflection on the efficiency or the standard of maintenance of our hotels or the quality of management of our hoteliers. It is a matter where we want to take advantage of a chain of hotels all over the world which creates its own traffic and brings other advantages also in train. It also helps in maintaining and improving of standards.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that the Secretaries Committee which was appointed to look into this matter has not recommended that there should be any collaboration of management with Hiltons, as reported in the press, and why, in spite of that, the Government at Cabinet level decided to give them this collaboration, on principle?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Cabinet, of course, is the ultimate authority, but I may inform the hon. Member that the Secretaries Committee which was appointed to go into this question never made any recommendation of the type which she was alluding to. It was appointed to go into the whole question, and they have recommended certain basic premises on the basis of which the negotiations have to be conducted.

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Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the Government have examined the main benefits that will accrue out of the collaboration with the hoteliers of international repute and, if so, what was the final criterion which induced the Government to go into this collaboration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I just recount the advantages? One of the big advantages is that it will create its own traffic; it will provide a sales network for tourism, joint advertisement for tourist promotion, and above all, it will enable us to earn in the vicinity of about a crore of rupees in foreign exchange, besides providing a good network of hotels.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: आगरा और वाराणसी में बहुत काफी लोग बाहर से आते हैं। वाराणसी में एक होटल है जो 85 रु० रोज चार्ज करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी योजना है जिस में कोई अच्छा और सस्ता होटल वहां दिया जा सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर: जो होटल सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं उन का एक कारपोरेशन स्थापित किया गया है। उस के ध्यान में वाराणसी की आवश्यकता है और मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि वह इस कठिनाई को हल करने की चेष्टा करेगा।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब भी वक्त रह गया है जब कि सरकार बहुत सीरियसली गौर करे और सारी स्कीम को रद्द कर दे और हिन्दुस्तान की टैलेन्ट की सहायता से यहां पर बाहर का ट्रैफिक बुलाया जाये और हम ही किसी प्रकार अपनी स्वावलम्बिता के आधार पर अपने होटल खुद खोलें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वक्त रह गया है या कि इस का समय अब बीत चुका है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : टूरीज्म जो है, खास तौर से विदेशी पर्यटकों का जो कि अपने देश में आते हैं उनके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि उन लोगों को विदेशी होटलों का स्टेन्डर्ड यहां मिलता है और उससे हम को सेपरेट ट्रैफिक मिलता है तो बड़ा लाभ होता है अपनी इंडस्ट्री को । जहां तक इसका सवाल है कि हम अपनी लोकल या देशी टैलेन्ट को एन्करेज नहीं करते हैं, उस के लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस में उन पर किसी प्रकार का कोई लांछन नहीं है। बल्कि यह जानना चाहिये कि 36 होटेल्स हिल्टन्स के अनेक देशों में है, इसी प्रकार इंटर कांटिनेन्टल होटेल्स की चैन है । यह न सिर्फ पश्चिमी देशों में हैं बल्कि यूगोस्लाविया जैसे देश में स्थापित हुए हैं। वहां भी इस बात को प्रोत्साहन मिला है और इस को किया गया है। हमारे देश में भी इंटर कांटिनेन्टल होटेल जो कि अमरीका का है उस ने एक निजी क्षेत्र के होटेलियर से कोलेबोरेशन किया है और दिल्ली में एक होटल बन कर तैयार हुआ है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह: मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो यह बड़े लग्जरी होटेल्स है इनमें और ऐयाशियों के साथ-साथ अन्न के साथ भी जो ऐयासी होती है, उसको रोकने के लिये वे क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, और क्या वे इन चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर इन बड़े होटेलों के लिये इजाजत देगें।

श्री राज बहादुर : ऐयाशी तो कहीं भी हो बुरी है, उसको रोकने के लिये होम मिनिस्ट्री इन्तिजाम कर सकती है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि और दूसरी ऐयाशी तो हम बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अन्न के साथ ऐयाशी हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते, क्या आपने इस बात को ध्यान में रखा है इन होटलों की इजाजत देते समय ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अन्न के साथ ऐयाशी कैसी ?

श्री बृजराज सिंह : हमारा यह चैलेंज है कि बड़े होटलों में रोज इतना अन्न फेंका जाता है जो कि एक बड़े गांव के लिये काफी हो। आप बड़े होटल खोल कर देश का क्या करना चाहते हैं ? क्या यह बात आपके ध्यान में है ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that two ministries of the Government of India are competing with each other in the construction of these luxury hotels? Have Government decided which of the two will be in charge of construction and running of these luxury hotels? If no decision has been arrived at, why?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that the Works and Housing Ministry is in charge of Ashoka Hotel and Janpath Hotel and they are proposing to set up one or two hotels more. But essentially the work of filling up the gap in hotel accommodation in the country has been assigned to the Hotel Corporation of India, which comes under the Transport Ministry. There is no doubt that there will be co-ordination between the two.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On what specific grounds do the Indian hoteliers oppose this proposal and how do the Government meet their points?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to disabuse the mind of the hon. member that there is general opposition from the hoteliers. In fact, it is one of the private hoteliers who are now trying to set up a hotel in collaboration. Apart from that, opinions of the hotel industry are not uniform or unanimous on this point. Most of them favour it; others might reject it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question was, what are the specific grounds of their opposition and how Government propose to meet them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not like to be uncharitable, but some parties who have already secured foreign collaboration perhaps are not very keen that other parties also should seek collaboration. There may be the question of personal interest coming

in. But I see no logical reason whatsoever in refusing Hiltons or Sheratons to come into this field in our country.

गाजीपुर और बलिया के बीच गंगा पर पुल

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158. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या **परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर और बलिया के बीच गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाये जाने के स्थान के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). No, Sir. In the several representations made for the construction of the proposed bridge over the Ganga between Ghazipur and Ballia, rival claims have been made for the location of this bridge either at Ghazipur or at Buxar. In either case, the bridge would fall on a State road and as such it would be the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However, in order to facilitate the consideration of the suitability of investment for the proposed bridge, the Directorate of Transport Research of the Ministry of Transport were asked to carry out a cost-benefit study. The investigations have practically been completed and necessary information collected. In order to finalise the report, the officers of the Ministry of Transport propose to have discussions with the officers of the Uttar Pradesh Public Works Department shortly. The matter will be considered further after a report on this study becomes available.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो यह पुल गाजीपुर और बलिया के बीच गंगा पर बनने वाला है इसकी चर्चा पिछले सात वर्षों से बराबर सरकार के विचार का विषय रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्थान का निर्णय नहीं हो पाया या उपयुक्त स्थान के अभाव में अथवा कुछ राजनीतिक दबाव बीच में बाधक बन रहा है, इसके कारण यह काम क्यों रुका हुआ है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : गंगा पर तीस मील की दूरी में बक्सर में या गाजीपुर में पुल कहां बनाया जाए, इस बारे में विवाद है । इसलिए डाइरेक्टरेट आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट रिसर्च को यह काम सौंपा गया है कि वह इस बात की छानबीन करे कि लागत के ऊपर लाभ कहां अधिक होगा । इसकी जांच होने के बाद निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा जैसा कि सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : विवरण में यह बताया गया है कि गाजीपुर और बलिया के बीच बनने वाले इस पुल की जांच पड़ताल का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और सूचनाएं सरकार के पास आ गयी हैं । तो क्या सरकार ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि इस प्रस्तावित पुल के बनाने पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जाएगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक जांच पड़ताल का सवाल है वह काम पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन अभी रिपोर्ट बन रही है, जैसा कि सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया, रिपोर्ट फाइनालाइज हो रही है । जब वह हमारे पास आ जाएगी तो उस पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों की इस कच्छप गति को रोक कर वहां पुल के बनने से जो लाभ हो सकता है उसको जल्द से जल्द पहुंचाने के सवाल पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : दो जगहों के बारे में विवाद है । दोनों में से किस जगह बनाने से

लाभ अधिक होगा इसकी जांच तो आवश्यक है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : कच्छप गति को रोकने के सवाल के बारे में जवाब नहीं आया ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : स्टेटमेंट के देखने से मालूम होता है कि इस पुल के बनाने के बारे में बहुत सारी रिकमेण्डेशन्स सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं । पहली पार्लियामेंट में रेलवे विभाग ने इस काम को किया और अब यातायात विभाग कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जांच पड़ताल के नतीजे के तौर पर कब तक जल्द से जल्द मामला तै हो जाएगा ? और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गाजीपुर के पास पुल बनाने के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जरूर एक पुल के बारे में लिखा है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गंगा पर और पुलों की आवश्यकता को भी बताया है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसे ही जांच होने पर रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आवेगी, हम देरी नहीं करेंगे । उसके बाद जैसे ही धन की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी इस काम को पूरा किया जाएगा ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the cost of construction of this bridge will be shared between the Central and the State Governments?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Essentially it falls on a State Highway, but since the economic importance of this particular bridge has been appreciated by the Central Government it is proposed that some financial assistance may be given as and when it is constructed.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने वर्षों से इस गाजीपुर बक्सर पुल का सवाल सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इस पर कितनी कमेटियां बन चुकी हैं और कितनी रिपोर्टें आ चुकी हैं ? आखिर कब तक सरकार निर्णय लेगी कि गाजीपुर में बनेगा या बक्सर में ? क्या इसकी भी कोई तिथि निश्चित की गयी है कब तक इसकी रिपोर्ट आ जानी चाहिए ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक मुझे अपने नोट से पता चलता है, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक ज्वाइंट स्टडी टीम सन् 1962 में मुकर्रर की है यह पता लगाने के लिए कि आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर और देवरिया में से कौन स्थान में क्या करना उपयुक्त होगा । इस पर विचार हो रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो यह विवाद है कि यह पुल बक्सर में बने या गाजीपुर में, इस विवाद को तै करना आसान नहीं है ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह प्रश्न इसलिए हल नहीं हो रहा है कि गाजीपुर में पुल बने या बक्सर में क्योंकि ठेकेदारों का दबाव पड़ रहा है कि दोनों जगह पर आप पुल न बनावें, ताकि हमारी ठेकेदारी चलती रहे ? क्या सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी यह तै करेगी कि वह गाजीपुर में पुल बनाना चाहती है या बक्सर में ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जल्दी से जल्दी पुल बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्ट आने पर इसका निर्णय किया जाएगा । ठेकेदारों के बारे में मेरी कुछ जानकारी नहीं है, माननीय सदस्य को होगी ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether any final decision has been taken about the site of the bridge on the Ganges nearabout Patna; if so, may I know whether that bridge is going to be a rail-*cum*-road bridge also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am prepared to answer this, Sir, but it does not arise out of the main question.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Delhi Milk Scheme

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†*159. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Bagri:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the enquiries against the unsatisfactory functioning of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) whether responsibilities have been fixed and action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A Team of Dairy Experts was appointed to examine the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme. They submitted their report on 5th September, 1964. Most of the recommendations of the Team have been accepted and action is in hand for their implementation.

(b) The Team was not required to fix responsibility for any matter; but important changes were made in the management and the administrative set up keeping in view the Team's recommendations.

Shri Karni Singhji: Since the milk procurement programme is very erratic and irregular which affects the supplies in this city, may I know as to what comprehensive schemes Government have to completely remedy these matters and see that milk is available to everybody?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are trying to increase the quantity of milk in the milk-shed area of Delhi. That really is the solution of the problem. We are also creating intensive cattle development blocks and all necessary assistance will be given to them to increase the number of milch cattle in the area.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know as to what percentage of milk supplied to Delhi Milk Scheme comes from Rajasthan, and whether it has been brought to the attention of the Government that the sending of milk from Rajasthan has resulted in the cost of milk going up and availability being reduced in Rajasthan; if so, particularly since the cities in Rajasthan are small and the purchasing power of the people is less, what do Government propose to do to keep the prices down in Rajasthan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The milk producers in Rajasthan get a very unremunerative price for milk. We are getting mainly cows milk from Rajasthan, and it is encouraging the breeding of cows in Rajasthan because we purchase cows milk from them.

Shri Karni Singhji: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has to increase the supply of milk in Delhi. The people in Rajasthan have not got the purchasing power. The price of milk goes high in Rajasthan because the milk is drawn to Delhi. The hon. Member should realise that if Delhi is to be supplied with milk, Rajasthan will have to make some sacrifice. The price is bound to go up in Rajasthan.

Shri Karni Singhji: We do not mind suffering as much as the other people. But, unfortunately, the purchasing power in Rajasthan is low.

Mr. Speaker: Either we should close our dairy here or we should get milk from outside. Now what is the remedy?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत वितरित होने वाले दूध में कितना पाउडर वाला है, कितना गाय का है और कितना भैंस का है ? उन का क्या अनुपात है क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या करेंगे इन को अलग अलग कर के? There is a Short Notice Question. Today I have again received a calling attention notice about Shri Gopalan. I have said yesterday that I will ask the Minister to answer a short notice question. Today, he should answer either the short notice question or the calling attention notice.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I will answer the short notice question tomorrow.

Shri Warior: Why tomorrow? Why not today?

Shri Nanda: We can give whatever information we have got today. Tomorrow we will have fuller information.

Mr. Speaker: Then we can take it up tomorrow..... (*Interruptions*). Order, order. We cannot proceed in this manner.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I want to submit only one point.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I identify, no member shall speak. A member can rise in his seat but he should begin to speak only when I identify him. That rule should be strictly observed. I would request hon. Members to cooperate with me in this matter.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I always submit to your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Except on this occasion?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yesterday we gave a calling attention notice regarding the hunger strike by Kerala detenus but it was not admitted by you. Yet, in the other House, a statement was made by the Home Minister. I do not know why the Lok Sabha is treated like this. When we table the same question, we are not given an opportunity to hear the statement from the Minister while the other House gets it.

Mr. Speaker: Both Houses are independent and sometimes the presiding officers might differ honestly and sincerely. I have said that earlier also.

I said yesterday that I was admitting the short notice question and that is why I did not allow the calling attention notice. Now I am asking the hon. Minister that either he should answer the calling attention notice or the short notice question. I am asking him just now.

Shri Nanda: Even now my colleague will give whatever information is in his possession.

Mr. Speaker: That information might be given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The papers today report a serious deterioration in the condition of Shri Gopalan. Even though it fails to mention his condition in so far as his blood pressure and that kind of thing is concerned, it is sufficient to indicate that his condition is really causing anxiety. We are also very anxious about it and we would like to be re-assured by the Minister that there is nothing very much to be worried about his condition.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking the Minister to make the statement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He is making it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: No, he is making it today.

Shri Kapur Singh: We are all very much concerned....

Mr. Speaker: Including myself.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fast by Shri A. K. Gopalan and other detenus in Kerala Jails

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SNQ. 1. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri A. K. Gopalan, M. P. alongwith 51 other D.I.R. detenus has started indefinite fast in Kerala jails;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The Left CPI detenus in Kerala have decided to go on fast for a week in batches to draw attention to their demands, including trial in a court of law or outright release, liberalisation of parole and medical facilities, increasing the quantum of family allowance and treatment as class I prisoners. Shri A. K. Gopalan is one of the 53 detenus who have been on hunger strike from August 21. Specific representations made by the detenus in the matter of parole, sanction of family allowance, medical facilities etc., are promptly examined by Government and decision is taken on the merits of each case. The family allowances are given to those detenus who are the only earners in the family and each case is decided on merits. So far as other conditions of Kerala detenus are concerned, we have instructed the Kerala Government to consider each case on its merit and the Governor informed us that he will look into these cases liberally.

So far as the arrests are concerned and their releases are concerned, hey have been detained for specific reasons, and their mere going on fast cannot be a reason for their release.

Mr. Speaker: What is the condition of Mr. Gopalan? All are concerned about it.

Shri Hathi: So far as the health of Mr. Gopalan is concerned, we checked it up this morning. His blood pressure is 180 and there is no cause for anxiety. He is under medical treatment and there is no cause for worry at all.

Mr. Speaker: If the Government can get more information, then the questions might be put tomorrow.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not want to put a question. I want a clarification. The papers say that he is on fast for an indefinite period. What is the actual position?

Shri Hathi: It is not indefinite; it is for a week, in batches.

Mr. Speaker: It would be better if we put it off for tomorrow. Let them get more information.

Shri J. B. Singh: I want one clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No. We now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Farming Joint Stock Companies

*160. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to allow Joint Stock Companies to take up farming operations in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes. The proposal is under examination.

Uplift of Tribals in Forest Areas

*161. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government to work out proposals for the uplift of tribals in forest areas has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether Government have accepted these recommendations; and

(d) how Government propose to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Desert Development Board

*162. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Heda:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a Desert Development Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have already approved of the proposal to set up a Desert Development Board. Details of the proposal are at present being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The Board is expected to be set up before the end of 1965.

Agricultural Aspect of Irrigation Projects

*163. **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a special unit to study the agricultural aspects of irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the scope and objectives of the study that this unit will undertake?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Briefly, the Unit would devote whole-time attention to the study of the agricultural aspects of irrigation projects from the planning stage onwards with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of available water resources. It would also assist the States in undertaking Area Development Programmes in the command areas of irrigation projects. However, the detailed scope and objectives of the study that this Unit would undertake are under consideration of the Government.

Damage to Food Output due to Storage

*164. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the percentage of food output wasted due to bad storage in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce such wastage?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) While no systematic or comprehensive assessment has been made, it is recognised that the extent of loss in storage generally ranges from 3 to 10 per cent. However, in Government-owned storage the loss is negligible, *viz.*, about 0.2 per cent.

(b) Following steps are, being taken to reduce possible wastage:

(i) improvement of the condition of storage by way of providing modern structures such as silos and conventional godowns which are rat as well as damp proof.

(ii) adoption of scientific methods to protect grain from pest attacks; and

(iii) educating the farmers and traders in the methods of proper storage and handling of foodgrains.

Effect of modern storage on the rice outturn is being assessed in the six modern rice mills set up recently in the Cooperative sector and modernisation of storage, as far as rice is concerned, will be related to the plan of modernisation of rice mills in the country.

Paradeep Port

*165. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a pamphlet called "Paradeep scandal unveiled" wherein a demand for a probe into the expenditure made in the construction of the Port has been made;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any departmental or any other enquiry is being held into the allegations made in the Pamphlet?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As regards the administration of the Project before the 1st of June, 1965, the responsibility rested with the State Government. It is noted that the State Government had replied to the allegations in their Press Note dated the 7th August 1964. The Government of India do not think that a general probe into the expenditure on the Paradeep Port Project is called for at this juncture in the light of the State Government views in the matter. It is understood that, in all cases where irregularities on the part of the staff of the Project were suspected, suitable action has been taken by the State Government against the individuals concerned. The Government of India also will ensure that there are no irregularities. The Government of India will not hesitate to take disciplinary action against any individual against whom there is proof of misconduct. There is general all round appreciation about the very satisfactory progress made by the Project and it would not be correct to make allegations of a vague and sweeping character against any individual.

राज्यों का चीनी का कोटा

*166. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री म० ला० जाधव :
श्री जेबे :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का राज्यों के चीनी के कोटे में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर तथा कितनी मात्रा में ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का चीनी के विक्रय मूल्य को कम करने का भी विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) इस वर्ष कई राज्यों के चीनी के मासिक कोटों में पहले ही वृद्धि कर दी गयी है ।

(ख) कोटों में यह वृद्धि उत्पादन में हुई बढ़ोतरी और समीकरण भण्डार बनाने की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर की गयी है । कोटे में की गयी कुल वृद्धि लगभग 16,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिमास है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

New Rice Mills

*167. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the establishment of new types of Rice Mills in the Public Sector; and

(b) by what time they are likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Six modern rice mills are being set up for a pilot study and evaluation programme. Out of these one mill is being set up in the public sector at Bikramganj in Shahabad Distt. of Bihar and the remaining mills are in the cooperative sector. The imported items of equipment in respect of all the six mills have reached the respective sites. The mills at Thrivarur (Madras) and Mandya (Mysore) have already been installed and trial running is in progress. The work relating to the provision of modern facilities such as parboiling unit, dryer and silos for the mills is also in progress. The mill at Burdwan (West Bengal) has also been installed and the trial running is to start shortly. The construction of the mill building is in progress in the case of the remaining three mills at Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Tadepalligudem (Andhra Pradesh) and Bikramganj (Bihar). The mill building at Raipur is almost complete and the installation of machinery is to start shortly.

(b) All the mills are expected to start functioning by December, 1965. Except for silos, all modern facilities will also be provided to these mills by that time.

Unloading of Food Ships at Bombay Port

*169. **Shri Baswant:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the mechanised unloading of foodgrains vessels at Bombay Port is under consideration;

(b) if so, the number of workers who will thus be rendered unemployed; and

(c) whether any scheme regarding their employment is under consideration?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) For the last few years, imported wheat has been received at Bombay Port mostly in grain tankers. As grain cannot be discharged manually from such vessels, pneumatic discharging machines have been used for grain discharge for many years. No other scheme for mechanisation has been finalised. Rice continues to be received in bags in dry cargo vessels and is unloaded through manual labour.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ग्रामीण ऋणग्रस्तता

*170 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त ऋण-ग्रस्तता का पिछली बार कब सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ख) उसके बाद ऋणग्रस्तता की स्थिति में किस हद तक सुधार हुआ है अथवा स्थिति बिगड़ गई है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा ही दूसरा सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने 1961–62 में अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण ऋण तथा निवेश सर्वेक्षण किया ।

(ख) चूंकि बाद में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया अतः यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ऋणग्रस्तता की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है अथवा स्थिति बिगड़ गई है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Cost of Weeding by Human Labour

*171. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compared the comparative cost of removing weeds by human labour *vis-a-vis* the use of weedicides; and

(b) if the latter is cheaper, the steps taken to popularise the same and the weedicides which have been recommended to the cultivators?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Chemical control is about half as cheap as weeding by hand. Various herbicides like 2, 4-D, MCPA, MCPB, TCA, 3, 4-DPA (Stem-F 34) and Simazine are commended for the control of weeds in wheat, barley, oats, peas, linseeds, sugarcane, maize, paddy and sorghum. The use of these herbicides is demonstrated by the extension agency. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up a pilot project covering 1000 acres to demonstrate the use of various herbicides for the control of weeds in different crops.

Private Air Companies

*172. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to permit private Air Companies to operate scheduled air services in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the routes allotted to the private Air Companies in this connection?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The amendment made to Section 18 of the Air Corporations Act in 1962 empowers the Central Government to permit private operators to operate any scheduled air transport service which is not provided by either of the Corporation or their associates. The amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 promulgated on 19th July, 1965 provide for the machinery and conditions by which permission for the operation of scheduled air transport services may be granted to private operators.

2. No route has so far been allotted to any of the private air companies.

Production of Rice during 1964-65 Kharif Season

*173. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 199 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) the latest figures regarding the production of rice and other cereals during the last Kharif season;

(b) how these figures compare with the corresponding figures for the previous year; and

(c) how far the production is likely to increase during the next season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The statement below gives the production of rice and kharif course cereals during 1964-65 and 1963-64

Production of Kharif cereals
(excluding small millets)

(Thousand tonnes)

Crops	1964-65	1963-64	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Rice .	38,732	36,889	(+) 1,843
Jowar .	9,811	9,135	(+) 676
Bajra .	4,465	3,734	(+) 731
Maize .	4,558	4,553	(+) 5
Ragi .	1,921	1,962	(—) 41
TOTAL .	59,487	56,273	(+) 3,214

(b) There has been an increase in the production of all these crops,

except ragi, which has shown a slight decline.

(c) The monsoon this year has been erratic so far. Kharif sowings are still in progress. It is rather early to say anything definite about the likely size of the crop in this season. Much will depend on the behaviour of the monsoon in the next few weeks.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की वित्तीय स्थिति

*174. **श्री बागड़ी :**
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :
श्री लक्ष्मी दास :
श्री म० ना० स्वामी :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 646 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के वित्तीय स्त्रोतों का अध्ययन करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति के अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के वित्तीय साधनों के बारे में बलवंतराय मेहता कमेटी की सिफारिशों, जिनका अनुमोदन पंचायती राज की सलाहकार परिषद ने किया है, पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया है । समिति की महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों पर हाल ही में श्रीनगर में हुए सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायती राज के वार्षिक सम्मेलन तथा पंचायती राज के राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी विचार किया गमा ।

ये सिफारिश स्वीकार की गई हैं—प्रत्येक स्तर की पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए आय के अनन्य साधन निर्दिष्ट करना; राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके साथ कुछेक कर बांटना; पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा कराधान के अपने अधिकारों का अनुकूलतम उपयोग करने के लिए अनुरूप अनुदान; गरीब संस्थाओं को विशेष सहायता देने के लिए समकारी निधि; पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति के अनुसार वर्गीकरण करना ताकि जहां आवश्यकता हो अधिक सहायता ली जा सके; पंचायती राज संस्थ ओं के लिए सारा लगान अथवा उसका प्रचुर भाग निर्दिष्ट करना; पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सौंपी नई विभागीय विकास योजनाओं का राज्य बजटों में अलग से उल्लेख; और लघु उद्योग निगम जैसी वर्तमान संस्थाओं अथवा आवर्तक निधि जिसमें केन्द्र, राज्य और पंचायती राज संस्थाएं बराबर-बराबर भाग लेंगी के माध्यम से पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को पंजीगत सहायता देने की संभावना की जांच करना ।

केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

*175. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री 9 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 337 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का अधिकृत हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में साथ साथ अनुवाद कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ताकि सभी राज्य काननों में एक सी विधि-शब्दावली प्रयोग हो सके ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) 27 जनवरी, 1965 को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम और सम्पति अन्तरण अधिनियम के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी पाठकों के प्रकाशन के बाद से अब तक राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी पाठों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है :

1. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता
2. भारतीय संविदा अधिनियम
3. माल-विक्रय अधिनियम
4. सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता
5. भारतीय भागीदारी अधिनियम

जिन अधिनियमों का वर्णन क्रम सं० 1, 2 और 3 पर किया गया है वे मुद्रणाधीन हैं। जिन अधिनियमों का वर्णन क्रम सं० 4 और 5 पर किया गया है उनकी प्रेस कापियां मुद्रण के लिए तैयार हो रही हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अनुवाद के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया जा रहा है और यह प्रश्न अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है तथा राज्य सरकारों को इस बात के लिए राजी करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं कि जहां तक हो सके वे राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई मानक विधि शब्दावली का प्रयोग करें।

लोक-सभा में दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधित्व

*176. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की वर्तमान जनसंख्या 30 लाख से अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस समय लोक-सभा के लिये पांच स्थान नियत किये थे उस समय दिल्ली की जनसंख्या 17 लाख थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि तथा दिल्ली में विधान सभा न होने के कारण समस्त राजनीतिक दलों ने लोक सभा में दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाये जाने की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने सुझाव दिया था कि लोक-सभा में उन स्थानों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए जो कि दिल्ली को बांट में मिले हैं। यह प्रस्थापना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Import of Wheat in Indian Ships

*177. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering the possibility of importing maximum quantity of foodgrains under PL 480 and other arrangements with different countries through Indian ships;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether any savings in the foreign exchange are expected?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The whole matter including the availability of return cargo, the foreign exchange implications, the possible pioneering losses etc. is under the consideration of the

Government and a decision is expected to be reached after consultations with concerned Ministries.

वी० शंकर समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*178. **श्री बागड़ी :**
श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 23 फरवरी, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 112 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभागों के कार्यकलापों में कारगर तालमेल स्थापित करने के बारे में श्री वी० शंकर द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने अब विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित निर्णय किये गये हैं :—

(1) समन्वित तरीके से लक्ष्य युक्त सहकारी विकास की ठोस समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए सहकारिता पर एक विशेष समिति स्थापित कर दी गई है । इस समिति की अध्यक्षता खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री द्वारा की जाती है । इसमें सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री, योजना आयोग के सदस्य और रिजर्व बैंक के डिपुटी गवर्नर तथा अन्य सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल होते हैं ।

(2) कृषि उत्पादन मण्डल निर्णय करने वाले निकाय के रूप में कार्य करेगा ।

(3) विशेष सचिव के पद का समग्रकालीन अधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिया गया है जो कृषि उत्पादन मण्डल और सहकारिता पर विशेष समिति का सचिव होगा । उनका कार्य मण्डल और सहकारिता पर समिति के निर्णयों को अमल में लाना है ।

Import of Foodgrains

*179. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships carrying foodgrains from the different countries which arrived in India during the last four months;

(b) the quantity of different foodgrains imported from each country; and

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains of different types expected from the various countries in 1965-66?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 199.

(b) A statement giving the required information is appended below:—

Country of Export	Quantity in OOO M. T.			
	Wheat	Rice	Milo	Total
U. S. A.	2055·2	188·4	35·9	2279·5
Canada .	97·5	.	.	97·5
Australia	184·0	.	.	184·0
Burma .	.	86.1	.	86.1
Thailand	.	51.6	.	51.6
Cambodia	.	12.1	.	12.1
U. A. R..	.	8.6	.	8.6
TOTAL	2336·7	346 8	35·9	2719·4

(c) As agreements with the countries concerned for imports have not yet been finalised, it is not possible, at this stage, to give an estimate of the quantities to be imported from each country.

Road Bridges on West Coast Road

489. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** / **Shri Pottekkatt:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of road bridges at Kallai, and Koduvally (Tellicherry) on the West Coast Road;

(b) the reasons for the delay in constructing these bridges; and

(c) when these works will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-4595/65].

Central Fisheries Institute, Ernakulam

490. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fisheries Institute, Ernakulam (Kerala) has discovered a rare marine animal in the South-West coast of India; and

(b) if so, the details of the discovery and its authenticity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) Specimens of Pogonophora which occupies an interesting position as a separate phylum in the animal kingdom, have been collected for the first time from the south-west coast of India by Dr. E. G. Silas of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. This was done in the course of regular oceanographic investigations in relation to fisheries conducted on board R. V. Varuna of the Indo-Norwegian Project.

This interesting discovery by the Indian Fisheries scientist was from the Indian continental shelf area from a depth of 200 to 340 metres. The Russian Scientist Professor A. V. Ivanov had recorded the existence of Pogonophora belonging to the genus Diplobrachia in the course of the cruises of R. V. Vitiyaz in the Indian Ocean.

Pogonophora are tobiculous animals inhabiting soft mud usually on the slopes of the continental shelves and adjacent deep trenches. Most of the species are known from very deep waters upto 9050 metres. The tubes collected from off the coast of India are upto 54 cms. long, chitinous, more or less transparent showing traces of annulations. Only one animal is found in a tube placed in the echinoderm chordate stem (Deuteroatomia). This marine animal is of special interest on account of the absence of alimentary canal and its capacity to assimilate suspended organic matter over the bottom by a process of filtration.

The extremely patchy distribution of Pogonophora is mainly on account of their not having mobile or free-swimming stages in the life-history. There may be some association between the great abundance of Pogonophora in some areas and an imbalance in the production cycle of plankton in the waters above caused by upwelling with consequent organic enrichment of bottom deposits. On the west coast of India, areas of upwelling are known during certain seasons, and it is likely that these areas may sustain populations of Pogonophora at the bottom.

Professor Ivanov of Leningrad University, U.S.S.R., was awarded the Lenin Prize for his work on Pogonophora in 1961.

New Bridges in Quilon District

491. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of the Kannetti Bridge in Quilon District on the National Highway will be completed;

(b) whether there is a proposal to construct new bridges at Neendakara and Kkora; and

(c) if so, when their construction will start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The name of the bridge is Kannettil Bridge. The construction of this bridge is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1966;

(b) and (c). The plans and estimate for the Neendakara bridge have already been sanctioned, and the work has also been awarded on contract. Its construction is to commence shortly.

The available records do not indicate any place known as Kkora on National Highway 47 in the Quilon District. No proposal for the construction of any new bridge at a place named Kkora has been received from the State Government.

Kunnathur Bridge in Quilon District

492. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of the Kunnathur Bridge was stopped for four years after finishing one-third of the work;

(b) if so, reason therefor, and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The proposed bridge at Kunnathur is a State project. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. They have intimated that the work of constructing a bridge at Kunnathur was awarded to a contractor in 1957. He however, expired on the 16th August 1961 before completing the work. Works costing about Rs. 2,17,000/- were completed by him. The balance works had to be arranged for afresh after closing the accounts of the deceased contractor. The works were awarded to another agency on the 17th April 1963. The construction of the bridge is now in progress and is expected to be completed before the end of 1965.

Chettuva Bridge in Kerala State

493. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct Chettuva Bridge on the Goastal Highway in Trichur District, Kerala;

(b) if so, when the work will commence;

(c) whether the work is being included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, why?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). The Construction of Chettuvaye (not Chettuva) bridge is a part of the scheme for the extension of the West Coast Road from Feroke to Ernakulam. The work of forming the section of the road from Ernakulam to Chaughat, in which the bridge is situated, is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the State Government. It is not possible to state at present whether the scheme will ultimately be covered by the Fourth Plan and if so, when the work will commence. A decision can be taken after the allocation for the road sector in the 4th Plan is finalised.

Kannara-Thoppamkadav Road in Kerala

494. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped the construction of Kannara-Thappumkadav Road in Trichur District Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to take up this work; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). The Kannara-Thoppamkadav road is a village road in the Trichur District of the Kerala State and its improvement is primarily the responsibility of the Government of Kerala. They have intimated that the work is not included in the State Government's budget for 1965-66. It has therefore not been possible for them to sanction the estimate for the improvement of this road.

Karuvankad-Pullankandam Road, Kerala

495. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped the construction work of Karuvankad-Pullankandam Road in Trichur District, Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to take up this work; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). The Karuvankad-Pullankandam road is a State Road Project. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned in the matter. The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Madras-Colombo Air Service

496. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to operate viscount service from Madras to Colombo *via* Trichinapoly; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Project

497. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Constituent Boards of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the recent meetings recommended several Research Projects for investigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in addition to recommending extension of a number of Research Projects already in operation.

(b) A list of the projects is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-4596/65].

Construction of Hospital under Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Delhi

498. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a big hospital in the Capital under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) It is proposed to construct two Employees' State Insurance Hospitals, one General Hospital and one T.B. Hospital, in Delhi.

(b) The General Hospital will have 620 beds, and the T.B. Hospital 304. The hospitals with staff quarters will be constructed on land measuring 151 Bighas 15 Biswas in Village Basaidarapur, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.

(c) Rs. 2.39 crores, including cost of land.

Device to Measure Noise of a Vehicle

499. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised a new method of measuring noise of the vehicles to help the traffic authorities; and

(b) if so, whether the new device has been given any trial?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No new method has been devised to measure the noise of motor vehicles. However, the Indian Standards Institution have recently published a standard on the methods of measurement of the noise made by such vehicles.

Government Standing Counsel in State High Courts

500. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint its own Standing Counsel in State High Courts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to open a branch of the Ministry of Law in Madras to better serve the Southern States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and the approximate expenditure involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Central Government have decided to appoint its own Standing Counsel in those State High Courts where the work justifies.

(b) and (c). A proposal for the establishment of a Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Law (Department of Legal Affairs) at Madras is under consideration.

Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat, New Delhi bus service

501. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3403 on the 11th May, 1965 regarding the introduction of a direct bus service from Bahadurgarh to the Central Secretariat, New Delhi and state the progress since made in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The State Transport Authority, Delhi received an objection from the Delhi Transport Undertaking against private operators who had applied to run direct services on the Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat route. The S.T.A. rejected the application of private operators for running direct services on the Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat route after considering the objection of the D.T.U. that the proposed diversion would amount to opening a new route and that this could not be allowed as the D.T.U. was plying its services upto the border on this route. The matter was, therefore, taken up in a subsequent inter-State meeting between Punjab and Delhi Authorities. The Punjab Authorities did not, however, agree to allow the Delhi Transport Undertaking to extend its services on the two-mile stretch between Delhi border and Bahadurgarh. In connection with the recent Delhi-Punjab settlement regarding bus route mileage,

however, the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Ambala has agreed to allow Delhi Transport Undertaking to ply its services on the two mile stretch in case it was adjusted against mileage due to Delhi in fulfilment of old agreements.

The representative of the D.T.U. also agreed to introduce services on this route and steps will be taken to issue permit to D.T.U. for a direct service as soon as necessary clarification and concurrence of the Punjab authorities are conveyed to Delhi.

Calcutta-Dibrugarh River Route

502. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group studying the problems of conservancy of the river route from Calcutta to Dibrugarh has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein;

(c) the cost of the scheme; and

(d) whether Government have approved the Scheme?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Group cover the measures to be carried out for the conservancy of this route. The measures include purchase of additional equipment for river conservancy in Assam and acquisition of capital equipment for the conservancy of the Sunderbans route. The Scheme is, according to the Group, estimated to cost Rs. 80.50 lakhs for the capital equipment for Sunderbans area and Rs. 110 lakhs for the Assam region. In addition, there will be an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 20.08 lakhs and Rs. 44.66 lakhs for the Sunderbans and Assam regions respectively.

(d) The recommendations of the Group are under Government's consideration.

Loans to Cultivators

503. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for advancing loans to the cultivators in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount actually utilised up to the end of 1964-65;

(c) the reasons for the low utilisation and the steps being taken to utilise the allocations;

(d) whether Government are aware that the rules for advancing loans to the agriculturists are stingy and the procedure is complicated which act as a disincentive; and

(e) if so, the steps Government proposes to improve this position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). No separate provision is made in the Central Budget for advancing loans to the cultivators. Allocations of financial outlay have been made in the 3rd Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission for various programmes of development under the State Plans and within the allocations so made, the State Governments are implementing different types of schemes, a number of which involve financial assistance to the cultivators both as loans and subsidies. The Government of India on their part provide technical and financial assistance to the State Governments under broad programmes of development in the State Plans.

(d) and (e). Loans to cultivators are advanced by State Governments/U.T.s in accordance with the rules framed by them. State Governments/U.T. Administrations take steps to ensure that there are no procedural delays and complications in sanctioning and disbursement of such loans to the agriculturists. The State Governments have been advised to consider the feasibility of fixing a target date

for considering applications for taccavi loans from cultivators and also set time limits for processing these applications at successive stages, so that the cultivators are in a position to get the loans in cash or kind in good time.

चावल के नये बीज का विकास

504. **श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिलीपीन में बीजों की एक नई किस्म का विकास किया गया है जिससे प्रति एकड़ छै हजार पौंड चावल तथा पैंसठ मन गेहूं पैदा किया जा सकेगा; और

(ख) क्या ये बीज भारत में प्रयोग में लाए गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो कहां कहां और अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) जहां तक चावल की किस्म का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है । गेहूं की उन्नत किस्मों के बारे में तो यह है कि उनका मैक्सिको में विकास किया गया है फिलीपीन में नहीं ।

(ख) चावल की एक किस्म जिसका नाम टाइचुंग नेटिव 1 है, की आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राजेन्द्र नगर तथा मैरू टेरू में और उड़ीसा के कटक तथा साखी गोपाल में प्रायोगिक परीक्षा की गई है । इन स्थानों पर धान की उपज प्रति एकड़ 6000 से 8000 पौंड के बीच प्राप्त हुई ।

मैक्सिकन गेहूं की भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, समस्तीपुर (बिहार), दोहद (गुजरात), लुधियाना (पंजाब) तथा कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रायोगिक परीक्षा की गई है । उनकी उपज प्रति एकड़ 6000 पौंड से 7000 पौंड तक थी ।

सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया गया क्षेत्र

505. **श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) इसमें से विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने क्षेत्र में (एक) गन्ने (दो) मूंगफली (तीन) चावल (चार) गेहूं और (पांच) अन्य खाद्य तथा नकदी फसलों की काश्त की गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) और (ख). कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र तथा 1960–61, 1961–62 तथा 1962–63 के लिए विभिन्न फसलों के अन्तर्गत वर्षवार संचित क्षेत्र की मात्रा को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण पटल पर रखा गया । [**पस्तकालय में रखा गया**––देखिये संख्या LT 4597/65] उसके पश्चात् के वर्षों के लिए इस समय जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Development of Goa as a Tourist Centre

506. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 218 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme for the Development of Goa as a tourist Centre;

(b) its estimated cost; and

(c) the action taken in this behalf so far?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The salient features of the scheme for development of Goa as a tourist Centre are as follows:

(i) Construction of tourist hostels, cottages and Rest Houses at selected spots.

(ii) Creation of facilities for boating, sailing, cruising and swimming.

(iii) Integrated Development of Dona Paula and Old Goa.

(iv) Development of Calangute.

(v) Construction of roads of touristic importance.

(vi) Improvement of other places of touristic importance.

These schemes are being implemented under the Third Five Year Plan for the development of tourism.

(b) Rs. 39.20 lakhs.

(c) Some of the schemes are nearing completion:

(i) Seven storeyed tourist hostel.

(ii) A 20-room Tourist Bungalow with Restaurant at the Calangute beach.

(iii) Six roads leading to the famous temples had been improved and asphalted.

(iv) Two coaches have been purchased and are being used for conducted sight-seeing tours.

(v) Two speed boats had been purchased for cruises.

(vi) Cloak rooms with showers and lockers, had been constructed at the Calangute beach, Colva beach and Gaspar Dias beach.

(vii) Initial action is being taken on the schemes for the integrated development of the area between Dona Paula and Old Goa etc.

Reclamation of Waste Lands

507. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed assessment has been made regarding the fulfilment of the programme for reclamation of waste lands for agriculture during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the State-wise, position in respect of the same and how does it compare the targets laid down;

(c) whether any assessment for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been made for fixing the targets and for estimating the requirements of tractors and other equipment, trained personnel and other such requirements; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-4598/65]

(c) and (d). Approximately three million acres is proposed to be reclaimed during the Fourth Plan period. The requirements in respect of tractors and other equipment, trained personnel etc. are being assessed in consultation with the State Governments.

Co-operative Societies

508. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti: / Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mirdha Committee has submitted its Report regarding the efficient functioning of the Co-operative Societies;

(b) how far the interests of the weaker elements in the Society have been sought to be safeguarded through the re-organisation of the Co-operative Societies so that Co-operation does not become an instrument of exploitation; and

(c) whether the Committee had been requested to prescribe practical

norms for different categories of societies and, if so, what are their specific recommendations in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its report. It has, however, given in advance a summary of its conclusions and recommendations, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 17th August, 1965, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 89.

(b) Recognising that the cooperative movement offers an organisation most suitable to protect the small man from exploitation by the powerful and the rich, the Committee has suggested some broad principles and criteria of genuineness for co-operative societies, so that co-operation does not become an instrument of exploitation.

(c) One of the terms of reference of the Committee was as under:

> "To lay down standards and criteria by which the genuineness of co-operative societies of various types may be judged and to suggest measures for weeding out non-genuine societies and preventing their registration."

The recommendations of the Committee in this regard are contained in paragraphs 11 to 20 of the Summary of its conclusions and recommendations mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

अनाज का आयात

509. **श्री बागड़ी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 23 फरवरी, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 116 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका में गोदी श्रमिकों की हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप अनाज को आयात करने में हुई हानि का अब अनुमान लगा लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अनुमान है कि यह हानि लगभग 20 लाख रुपये होगी।

पण्य समितियां

510. **श्री बागड़ी :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री मुहम्मद कोया :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1716 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय पण्य समितियों के भावी ढांचे तथा कार्यों के बारे में अब कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां। यह निर्णय किया गया है कि समस्त नौ केन्द्रीय पण्य समितियों के वर्तमान रूप को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और इन समितियों द्वारा चलाए गए काम को निम्नलिखित पद्धतियों पर चलाने के लिए अनुवर्ती प्रबन्ध किये जायें :—

(1) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् जिसका पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है केन्द्रीय पण्य समितियों के समस्त अनुसन्धान कार्य को अपने हाथ में लेगी (जिसमें उनकी अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं/प्रयोगशालाओं। केन्द्रों। उप-केन्द्रों का प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण शामिल है)

(2) कृषि विभाग पण्य समितियों के विकास तथा विपणन सम्बन्धी कार्य की देखभाल करेगा। प्रस्ताव है कि इस काम के तु

कृषि विभाग के अधीन इन पण्यों के लिए विकास परिषदें बनाई जायें । ये विकास परिषदें जिनमें उत्पादकों, व्यापार तथा उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे सरकार के सलाहकार निकायों के रूप में कार्य करेंगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Restrictions on Purchase of Wheat

511. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration have issued an order under which residents of colonies across the Jamuna cannot buy more than 10 kilograms of wheat at a time;

(b) if so, whether the permission of the Central Government was sought; and

(c) the reasons which led to the promulgation of the order?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration issued an order in May, 1965 prohibiting retail licensees within the jurisdiction of Shahdara and Gandhinagar Police Stations from selling more than 10 kilograms of indigenous wheat on any one day to a consumer.

(b) No, Sir. The Delhi Administration is competent to issue such an order.

(c) The order was issued in order to regulate the procurement and sale of indigenous wheat in the areas referred to above and to prevent smuggling outside Delhi.

Credit to Agriculturists

512. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Heda:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a comprehensive programme to provide agricultural credit to 70 per cent of the cultivators by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations made by the Central Working Group on Co-operation for the 4th Plan, it is tentatively proposed that primary agricultural credit societies should cover by the end of the 4th Plan about 70 per cent of the agricultural population for the country as a whole and disburse about Rs. 650 crores of short and medium term credit for production during the last year of the plan. The State Governments are now formulating their detailed plans in the light of local conditions, in consultation with the cooperative institutions for raising the necessary resources. The final programme will emerge when all the state plans are finalised.

Jabalpur Aerodrome

513. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 474 on the 16th March, 1965 and state the progress since made in the strengthening of the runway at Jabalpur aerodrome?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The estimate for regrading, strengthening and extending

the runway at Jabalpur has been prepared and is being processed.

Scooter-Rickshaws in Delhi

514. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received from the public against the Scooter-rickshaw drivers for over-charging of fares in Delhi;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to fix fare-metres on the scooter-rickshaws; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Messrs. International Instruments Ltd., Bangalore had offered a fare-meter costing about Rs. 250. This meter was tested in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, which asked the firm to incorporate a few modifications in the meter. The firm have since sent a modified version of the meter to the said laboratory for re-checking. A report from the National Physical Laboratory is awaited.

Convention of Hoteliers, restaurateurs at Srinagar

515. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3038 on the 4th May, 1965, and state the reaction of the Government to the suggestion made at the convention of hoteliers, restaurantiers and travel agents held in Srinagar during April 1965 that a high-power Board be formed to cut out procedural delays that impede the development of the Industry?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Government have already set up a Coordination Committee of Secretaries of Ministries whose activities impinge on tourism. This Committee meets periodically to consider various problems pertaining to tourism and the travel trade. For the time being, it is not considered necessary to set up a Board of Central Ministers for this purpose.

Air Services to East African Countries

516. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Delegation headed by the Minister of Civil Aviation visited the East African countries in the middle of May, 1965 with a view to regulating traffic rights connected with air services between India and the three East African countries Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the Governments of the said three countries?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The texts of Agreements relating to Air Services between the Government of India on the one hand and the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania on the other were drawn up and initialled by the Leaders of Indian and East African Delegations. The Agreements will come into force after these have been signed and ratified by the respective Governments.

Cochin Shipyard

517. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the number of delegations which visited Japan in connection with the Cochin Shipyard Project, their period of visits and the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): During the last 6 years that we have been negotiating for foreign collaboration relating to Second Shipyard Project, three delega-

tions have visited Japan in connection with the Cochin Shipyard Project. The period of their stay are as follows:—

First visit (1962)—7 days
Second visit (1964)—9 days
Third visit (1965) 8 days.

Information about the total expenditure incurred on all these visits is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Welfare of Backward Classes

518. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 194 on the 23rd February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to take up suitable steps to further ensure the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the backward classes has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The proposals are still under examination.

Central Institute of Horticulture

519. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 500 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to set up a Central Institute of Horticulture;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the main outlines of the proposed Institute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up an Institute of Horticulture under the control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Hessaraghatta (Mysore State) is still under consideration.

National Council of Applied Economic Research

520. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 528 on the 23rd March, 1965, and state:

(a) whether the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding the utilization of fertilizer; by the farmer has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The problems relating to distribution, pricing, promotion and other aspects of increasing the consumption of fertilisers are under study by an Expert Committee constituted by Government which is expected to submit its report by the end of August, 1965. The suggestions contained in the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research will also be examined along with the Report of the Committee.

Agro-Industrial Corporation

521. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to increase its share capital participation in the

Agro-Industrial Corporation from 25 to 50 per cent where it is not possible to raise sufficient funds from private sources;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Punjab and Andhra Pradesh Governments have represented against the Government's decision;

(c) if so, the reasons advanced by these two State Governments; and

(d) the places where the Agro-Industrial Corporations are likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No such representation has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It was proposed that, to begin with Agro-Industrial Corporations should be set up in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab. The Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have shown interest in setting up Agro-Industrial Corporations, and their detailed proposals will be considered when received.

I.A.C. Offices Abroad

522. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 481 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation's proposal to open Sales Reservations Offices in some important places abroad has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, where these Offices are likely to be located; and

(c) the purpose of opening these offices?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). It has been decided not to pursue the matter for the present.

Joint Programme to Develop Tourism between India, Thailand, Malaysia and Ceylon

523. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any joint programme to develop tourism between India, Thailand, Malaysia and Ceylon has been formulated; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Tourists come to India and other countries of South Asia mainly from U.S.A., Europe, Australia and Japan etc. The proposal is to organise publicity jointly in areas from where tourists mainly come; the secondary idea is to attract to India tourists from neighbouring countries like Thailand, Malaysia etc.

The proposals are yet under consideration. Discussions with concerned Governments will have to be held before final decisions are taken.

Cochin-Aroor National Highway in Kerala

524. **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build a new road from Cochin to Aroor on National Highway No. 47 in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the survey and the alignment has been completed; and

(c) when the work will commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes. But this proposal is linked

with that of a new crossing over the Ernakulam Channel to meet the needs of the Cochin Port, the Navy and the Ship Building Yard.

(b) No. The proposal is still under examination.

(c) It will take about a year to decide what would be the best solution of the problem.

Training Ship "Dufferin"

525. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the Mercantile Marine Training ship "Dufferin";

(b) if so, the estimated cost of replacing the ship; and

(c) the number of years the "Dufferin" had been on commission?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost is being worked out in consultation with the Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay.

(c) The "Dufferin" built in 1904, has been in commission as a Training Ship since 1927, i.e. for about 38 years.

Fruit-cum-Research Station in U.P.

526. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted any proposal to start an experimental fruit-*cum*-research station in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Central Government for this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Horticulture in U.P.

527. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy and grant sanctioned and given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of 'Horticulture' during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be granted to the State for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) As grants are sanctioned for the Heads of Development as a whole, and not for individual schemes, the precise figure for the grant sanctioned for the development of horticulture is not available. It is, however, estimated that, on the basis of expenditure incurred by the Government of U.P. on schemes for development of horticulture, a grant of Rs. 7.499 lakhs will be adjusted.

(b) Rs. 14·411 lakhs.

Sutlej Canalixation Project

528. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee consisting of Officers of the Centre and States concerned has been appointed to examine the economic soundness and feasibility of the Sutlej Canalization Project (Punjab) which will lead to the reclamation of river bed land;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) when the report will be submitted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) 1. Shri R. S. Randhawa, Commissioner for Agricultural Production and Rural Development, Punjab—Chairman.

2. Dr. H. L. Uppal, Director, Land Reclamation Irrigation and Power Research Institute, Amritsar—Member.

3. Shri G. S. Sidhu, Chief Engineer, Drainage, Punjab—Member.

4. Prof. Dev Raj Bhumbla, Head of Department of Soil Science, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana—Member.

5. Shri K. S. Mann, Deputy Director Agriculture (Seeds), Chandigarh. —Member.

6. Major H. S. Sandhu, Managing Director, Land Development and Seed Corporation Limited, Chandigarh—Member.

7. Shri P. N. Kumra, Chief Engineer, Floods, Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi—Member.

8. Dr. R. D. Verma, Project Officer, Export Promotion Division, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi—Member.

9. Dr. S. V. Govinda Rajan, Chief Soil Survey Officer, All-India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi—Member.

(c) The report has been received already and is under the examination of the Punjab Government.

Local Development Works in U.P.

529. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to Uttar Pradesh for local development works during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be granted to the State for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Central assistance of Rs. 66·347 lakhs has been released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for local Development Works Programme during the year 1964-65, subject to final adjustment on receipt of actual figures of expenditure.

(b) Central grant assistance of Rs. 71 lakhs has been allocated to the State for the programme for 1965-66; the actual release will be determined on the basis of performance in the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure in the last quarter of the year.

Wheat for U.P.

530. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3045 on the 4th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agency for International Development (AID) of the U.S. has proposed to supply wheat to Uttar Pradesh for the rural manpower mobilization scheme;

(b) if so, when and what quantity of wheat is to be supplied; and

(c) the terms on which it will be supplied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) An agreement has already been effected between the Government of India and the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) for the supply of approximately 9,000 tonnes of wheat to six districts of Eastern U.P. during the period May 15, 1965 to March 31, 1966.

(c) The principal terms of the agreement are that the wheat assistance is to be utilised only for payment of half wages in kind to workers engaged in the rural manpower projects in the selected districts; a master plan of economic development will be

prepared for each of these districts and an evaluation mechanism would be an integral part of the programme.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

531. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri O. P. Verma, President of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan Workers Union, New Delhi on the 2nd June, 1965 that the Management was responsible for the violation of the code of discipline and the victimisation of the workers;

(b) whether the grievances of the workers against some officials of the Bhawan have been examined; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the terms of the agreement arrived at on the 6th January, 1965 providing for better service conditions for the workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes; Government have seen reports of the statement made by the President of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan Workers' Union to the representatives of the press.

(b) and (c). The workers of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi, are employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which is an autonomous body. They are governed by the rules and regulations of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is, therefore, for the Commission to look into the grievances of the workers and take such action as it thinks appropriate. The Government understand that the Khadi Commission is already seized of the matter and that it has already decided to accept 29 of the 40 demands made by the Union. One demand is under the consideration of the Government and the rest may not be admissible as the Bhawan's establishment is governed by the Shops and Establishments Act.

सीमावर्ती जिलों का हवाई अड्डों से जोड़ना

532. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में समस्त सीमावर्ती जिलों का सम्बन्ध नागरिक परिवहन सेवाओं के लिये सम्बन्धित राज्यों के हवाई अड्डों से जोड़ने की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Road Link between Alwaye and Calicut

533. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Advisory Board for the Third Five Year Plan suggested a direct road link between Alwaye and Calicut through the coastal areas; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to include it in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri A. Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) In the Kerala State's Third Five Plan, there was a proposal for forming an arterial road between Alwaye and Calicut through the coastal areas, but the scheme had to be dropped owing to the paucity of funds. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, a major portion of this road from the Alwaye side up to Chetwaye with a link road from Parur to Ernakulam has been tentatively provided for but its ultimate inclusion in the Plan will depend on the total allotment to be

made available for road development in the State sector.

Vegetable Production in Delhi

534. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the output of the Delhi Administration's crash programme of vegetable production approved in December, 1964;

(b) the original estimated cost of the project;

(c) how much amount has so far been spent; and

(d) the progress so far achieved in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Three thousand four hundred and forty seven acres have been sown under early Kharif vegetables. Main Kharif sowings are under progress.

(b) Rs. 22·25 lakhs.

(c) Allotment for the year 1964-65.	Expenditure during the year 1964-65 (30-6-65).
Rs. 8,07,000/-	Rs. 7,31,821/-
Allotment for the year 1965-66.	Expenditure during the 1965-66 (30-6-65).
Rs. 5,60,000/-	Rs. 14,080/-

In addition to this a sum of Rs. 4,00,000/- was also advanced as loan for minor irrigation works.

(d) (i) Most of the technical staff has been appointed and posted and technical advice is being given to the farmers.

(ii) Seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and other production requisites are being supplied to farmers regularly.

(iii) A 20 acre progeny-orchard-*cum*-nursery for multiplication of seeds and seedlings has been started in village Adchini near Mehrauli.

(iv) Irrigation loans are being advanced and assessment for the additional requirements has also been made.

(v) 20 trucks for the supply of sludge and manure to the vegetables growers have been purchased and their bodies etc. have also been constructed. They will be commissioned into service very soon.

Minimum Price of Wheat

535. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government asked the Government of Punjab to reduce the minimum prices of wheat; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Punjab Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Litigation Aid to the Poor

536. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was granted to the Government of Bihar by the Centre for providing litigation aid to the poor litigants belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of the State during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the amount given; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Tribe persons who received the benefit during the last financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Behala Flying Training Institute (West Bengal)

537. { Shri Indrajit Gupta: / Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop the Flying Training Institute, Behala, West Bengal, as a training centre for commercial pilots; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the Institute's request for a few modern aircrafts for advanced training purposes?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Education

538. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of experts which visited the various States recently to study the progress made in agricultural education has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Department of Agriculture has not set up any Team of Experts recently to visit the States and study the progress made in agricultural education. Presumably the reference is either to the Review Committee on Agricultural Education set up by the University Grants Commission or to units of the Task Force on Agricultural Education sent to the States by the Education Commission set up by the Ministry of Education. Their reports have not been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperatives Act of Bombay in vogue in Delhi

539. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1924 is still in operation in Delhi; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes. The Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, with certain modifications, is in force in Delhi.

(b) The question of replacing the existing act was under consideration in consultation with the Delhi Administration, Delhi Advisory Committee and Delhi Cooperative Council. It has now been decided to initiate legislative action for the purpose of repealing the old Bombay Act in its application to Delhi, and extending the Punjab Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 with some modifications to Delhi.

Development of Fisheries in Punjab

540. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Punjab Government for the development of fisheries since 1961;

(b) whether the entire grant has been utilised; and

(c) if so, the progress so far achieved in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a)

	Loan (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant.
*1961-62..	9·91	17·00
*1962-63.	10·50	12·30
1963-64.	..	0·59
1964-65.	..	..

*Information in respect of 1961-62 and 1962-63 is in respect of "Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries" and not for Fisheries alone. Information in respect of 'Fisheries' is awaited from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) Yes. The grant is made on the basis of actual expenditure incurred.

(c) The Third Five Year Plan provision for the development of fisheries in Punjab is Rs. 45:00 lakhs including an outlay of about Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the development of fisheries in Bhakra reservoir. The other major schemes relate to establishment of fish seed farms; demonstration of fish culture in inland waters, survey of culturable waters and fish seed resources and training of personnel. Under these schemes, by the end of 1963-64, 1670 acres of impounded waters were stocked with 3:87 lakh fry. 7 fish seed farms were established and 13 persons trained in fisheries at the Central Institutes at Bombay and Barrackpore and preliminary survey of impounded waters and spawning grounds was carried out in eight districts of the State. Information regarding progress from April, 1964 onwards is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Development of Handicrafts in Punjab

541. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Punjab Government for the development of handicraft industry in the state during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the schemes on which the amount has been utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The following amounts have been sanctioned to the State Government of Punjab during 1964-65 and 1965-66:—

Year	Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
1964-65	3,95,000	4,28,000	8,23,000
1965-66	7,00,000	3,50,000	10,50,000

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4599/65].

Milk Supply in Kerala

542. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve milk supply in Kerala during the last one year; and

(b) the quantum of assistance received from the foreign countries in this respect during that period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Steps for commencing milk schemes at Ernakulam Palghat, Kottayam and also for milk chilling plant at Muyattupuzha and Nilambur are under way. Cattle of improved breeds have been purchased and there are proposals for buying more of such cattle. The Government is cultivating fodder in area of 42 Acres in the sewage farm at Valiathura and steps are in progress for developing 50 more acres. Besides, fodder cultivation has been introduced at Kuriottumala, Palode, Kadappanakunnu, Thiruvazhum Kunnu, Ollukkara and Thumburmuzhi in order to supply nutritious fodder to the Milk Producers.

(b) No foreign assistance has been received during the period. Due to non-availability of some of the items of the Dairy equipments, credit from Sweden and Denmark to the extent of about Rs. 10:00 lakhs is being made available by the Government of India. It is expected that the equipment under this credit will reach the Dairy sites at Ernakulam and Kottayam before the end of this financial year.

Under the Heifer Project, U.S.A. has agreed to the supply of 10 Bulls and 40 Heifers of Jersey breed as a gift to this State and it is expected that they will reach there soon.

All-India Service Examination for S. C. and Bakward Communities

543. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start eight new Centres in the country for preparing the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward classes for the various All-India Services Competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, where these Centres will be located; and

(c) when these Centres will start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Supply of Fertilizers to States

544. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various types of fertilizers including chemical manures supplied to the different States during 1965-66, so far;

(b) the States to which the fixed quarterly quota could not be supplied;

(c) the quantity of fertilizers actually supplied to them as compared to their quarterly fixed quota; and

(d) the reasons for the failure to keep up the supplies according to the quota fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement giving information regarding quotas of different chemical fertilisers allotted and supplied to different State Governments during the current year so far is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4600/65].

(d) The main reasons which hampered larger supplies to the States in the first half of the year 1965-66 so far were:

1. Long Shoremen's strike in U.S.A. which resulted in delayed arrivals of Ammonium Sulphate.

2. Due to world shortage of fertilizers, it was not possible to arrange for adequate supplies in the earlier part of the year.

3. Production of F.A.C.T. suffered on account of power cuts.

4. Production at Rourkela was also adversely affected due to inadequate supply of coke oven gas and power from Hirakud.

5. Congestion in ports caused by substantial imports of foodgrains delayed unloading operations.

6. Occasional shortage of wagon supply at the ports and factories and difficulties on the part of the State Governments to utilise fully the concession to move fertilisers by road.

Every effort is being made to complete the supplies of the balance quantities of the allocation due to the States, before the end of September, 1965.

Agricultural Research

545. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and given to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir by the Centre for agricultural research, during 1963-64, 1964-65; and

(b) the nature of the agricultural research programmes which were undertaken in the State during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):
(a)—

Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount given
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1963-64	1·47	0·56
1964-65	1·46	0·91
TOTAL	2·93	1·47

(b) Financial assistance was given to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the following:—

(i) Coordinated maize breeding scheme;

(ii) Improvement of sheep and wool by cross breeding;

(iii) Improvement of vegetables

(iv) Biological control of San Jose Scale pests of fruit trees;

(v) Location, perpetuation and multiplication of prize winning fruit varieties.

Palam Airport

546. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Palam Airport, New Delhi is being modernized;

(b) if so, the facilities proposed to be provided; and

(c) the expenditure involved?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The proposal of developing a new terminal complex at Palam at a cost of about Rs. 6 crores is being worked out. In the meantime the existing terminal building is being renovated and expanded to provide additional passenger facilities.

Delhi Zoo

547. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the measures taken in Delhi Zoo to make the atmosphere cooler for the animals have been too inadequate this summer;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken to make the atmosphere cooler for the animals are given below:—

(1) In the enclosures of animals coming from cooler regions, Khas Khas tattis are provided and kept wet.

(2) Ice slabs are provided during the hot part of the day for the animals coming from very cold regions.

(3) Artificial shade has been provided for the animal enclosures where adequate natural shade is not available.

(4) Drinking water is provided in enclosures and cells for animals frequently during the day.

(5) Water is also provided in ponds in enclosures for animals to bathe, swim etc.

(6) In case of enclosures of animals which are not adequately shady, small apartments connected with the main enclosures are provided with Khas Khas tattis and kept cool.

Training of Pilots by I.A.C.

548. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has launched a programme of training 100 pilots every year at their Central Training Establishment at Begumpet, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, whether all the persons trained are likely to be absorbed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The Central Training Establishment at Begumpet, Hyderabad, is primarily meant for giving training to IAC's pilots for conversion to new types and for refresher courses. In order to meet the immediate shortage of pilots 38 pilots trainees selected from among those who had received their initial training at Flying Clubs and had certain minimum flying experience are being trained at the C.T.E. They have been given ground training at C.T.E. They are receiving additional flying training at the Flying Clubs at the cost of IAC to complete the number of hours required for Commercial Pilots Licence and will be given Dakota conversion training at C.T.E.

Bunds

549. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that outer-bunds are put up for preventing salt water from entering the Kari lands in Vaikam Taluk of Kottayam District in Kerala;

(b) whether such bunds were put up before the last agricultural operations;

(c) whether the bunds gave away and caused damage to paddy cultivation;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Certain breaches occurred due to high flood water coming from rivers during monsoon and due to high wave action. These were repaired immediately and the crops remained un-affected.

(d) According to the information furnished by the State Government of Kerala, the bunds failed because of high wave action, and since the defects were cured immediately no enquiry was conducted regarding the cause for the damage.

(e) Does not arise.

Food Advisory Committee, Kerala

550. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Food Advisory Committee in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) what are the functions of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the members of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4601/65].

(c) The functions of the Committee are to review the position regarding supply and distribution of food articles in the State from time to time and to advise the Government on matters relating thereto.

Employees of Food Department

551. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Food of his Ministry have finalised any "Option Memo" to be served on their present employees;

(b) whether this Memo contains any guarantee as to their permanent lien, service conditions, ranks and scales of pay; and

(c) whether Government has any scheme to utilise the services of the thousands of employees of the Food Department after the Food Corporation has taken over the entire work of the storage depots and the procurement wing?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the intention is that on transfer to the Food Corporation of India, the present terms and conditions of service of the staff concerned will be protected to the maximum possible extent.

(c) As and when any sector of work is transferred from the Department of Food to the Food Corporation of India, such of the staff employed by the Department of Food on the work as are willing to serve the Corporation will be taken into the employment of the Corporation.

Procurement of Paddy in Kerala

552. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated production of paddy during the last harvest season in Kerala; and

(b) the estimated quantity that would find its way into the open market?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The total production of rice in Kerala during 1964-65 is estimated at 11 lakh tonnes. This would be equivalent, in weight, to about 16.8 lakh tonnes of paddy.

(b) The quantity of paddy which may find its way into the open market is estimated at 4.48 lakh tonnes.

Employees' State Insurance Hospitals in Kerala

553. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hospitals under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme have been established in Kottayam District in Kerala;

(b) how many hospitals have been sanctioned for that District and how many hospital buildings have so far been constructed; and

(c) whether construction of any of these buildings has been delayed for want of technical sanction?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No.

(b) Two hospitals, one General and one T.B. have been sanctioned. The construction of the General Hospital and staff quarters was started in May, 1965 and the work is progressing well. Land has been acquired for the T.B. Hospital and plans and estimates thereof are under preparation.

(c) No.

Cultivation of Paddy

555. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment as to how much land has been brought under second cultivation of Paddy this year;

(b) if so, the position, State-wise; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make such an assessment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A copy of the All-India Final Estimate of Rice, which gives *inter-alia*, the area under different crops of paddy for 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4602/65]. Similar estimates for 1965-66 are not yet available.

भारत-पोलैंड जहाज सेवा

556. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **परिवहन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 जून, 1965 को भारत और पोलैंड के बीच जहाजरानी सेवा के बारे में कोई समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). कोई नया समझौता नहीं हुआ है किन्तु मौजूदा 1960 के इन्डो-पोलिश जहाजरानी समझौते की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार जहाजरानी सेवा चलाने के ब्यौरों से सम्बन्धित एक अधिवृत्त (प्रोटोकोल) पर भारतीय जहाजों और पोलिश ओशन लाइन के प्रतिनिधियों ने हस्ताक्षर किये। यह अधिवृत्त माल और उपार्जन का अधिक साम्यिक वितरण, माल के लिये अधिक स्थान और चालन की व्यवस्था, सांख्यिकी (स्टेटिसटिक्स) सूचना का विनिमय तथा वहन शुल्क नीति, इत्यादि के मामलों से संबद्ध है।

Centrally Financed Workers for Madhya Pradesh

557. **Shri A. S. Saigal:**
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in securing the release of funds from the Government of India for works which are centrally financed whether wholly or partly;

(b) whether any suggestion has been received for posting of an officer from the Ministry of Transport at Bhopal to help resolve the difficulties experienced by the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether the proposal has been considered; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No reference has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding the difficulties, experienced by them, in the release of funds by the Government of India for works financed wholly or partly from Central funds.

(b) to (d). In July, 1962, the Government of Madhya Pradesh requested this Ministry to appoint a whole-time Engineer Liaison Officer of the Roads Wing, with headquarters at Bhopal, for looking after the liaison work in regard to the road development programme in Madhya Pradesh. Because of shortage of technical staff due to sudden increase in work owing to emergency, the request of the State Government could not be acceded to. At present the Engineer Liaison Officer at Bombay looks after the liaison work for Madhya Pradesh also.

Intensive Cultivation

558. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks selected for intensive cultivation this year;

(b) the basis for such selection; and

(c) whether the Intensive Cultivation Scheme has been introduced successfully?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4603/65].

Working Group on Agriculture

559. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Working Group on Agriculture suggested certain reforms in the administrative set-up for effecting increase in food production in 1963;

(b) if so, whether it recommended integration of the departments like Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Minor Irrigation, Panchayati Raj, Co-operation etc. and suggested that they should be handled by a Department of Agricultural Production and Rural Development; and

(c) if so, how many States have acted on this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4064/65].

Food Consumption Survey

560. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sample surveys of food consumption in India have been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The field work of sample surveys of food consumption covering four development blocks of Nilokheri (Pb.), Yemmiganur (A.P.), Nirsa (Bihar) and Morar (M.P.), has been completed and the details are under study.

(b) Preliminary analysis has revealed that the diet in most of the areas is ill balanced with a preponderance of cereals and a lack of other foodstuffs required for a balanced diet. In Nilokheri area the cereals consumed are mainly wheat, rice and maize; in Yemmiganur area rice, jowar and millets; in Nirsa area rice, wheat and maize; and in Morar area wheat, rice and jowar. Excepting Nilokheri, the consumption of milk in the other areas is not at all adequate. Nearly 70 per cent of the households surveyed in Nilokheri and Morar are strictly vegetarian; whereas more than 70 per cent of the households surveyed in Nirsa and Yemmiganur are non-vegetarian. The occurrence of deficiency diseases in Nilokheri is negligible. A high percentage of vitamin deficiency signs have been observed in Yemmiganur, Nirsa and Morar.

Teaching of Food Technology

561. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 542 on the 15th September, 1964 and state the decision since taken on the question of introducing Food Technology as a subject for teaching in the Universities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): The subject of Food Technology has now come under the purview of the All India Council for Technical Education, Ministry of Education. At present the subject of Food Technology is being taught at the Universities/Institutes noted below:—

Name of University/ Institute	Course (s) available
1. University of Bombay (Department of Chemical Technology)	Degree Course
2. Jadavpur University, Calcutta (Department of Food Technology and Bio-Chemical Engineering)	1. Degree Course 2. Post-Graduate Course

Name of University Institute	Course (s) available
3. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.	Degree Course
4. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	Post-graduate Associateship Course in Fruit Technology for two years

In addition to the above, an International Centre for Training in Food Technology has recently been started at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations Organisation. Trainees at this Centre will be drawn from the various countries in the South East Asia and the Far East, including India. Training will be provided at various levels, including two-year post-graduate course.

सहकारी विपणन तथा परिष्करण

562. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सरकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने सहकारी विपणन तथा परिष्करण विधि का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिये जिस उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति की स्थापना की थी, क्या उस ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्त्ति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

Minor Irrigation Schemes

563. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of irrigation wells is one of the several schemes contemplated to be taken up under the Minor Irrigation programme for increased agricultural production;

(b) if so, the number of irrigation wells sunk in the different States during the Third Five Year Plan so far;

(c) the loan and the subsidy given to the various States during the above period;

(d) whether the Central Government is contemplating to intensify the well irrigation scheme to increase the agricultural production in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the capital outlay involved in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Besides the scheme of construction of new irrigation wells, schemes for repair of old wells and boring and deepening of wells with a view to increasing their discharge are also being taken up under the minor irrigation programme.

(b) About 5,18,000 new irrigation wells are anticipated to be constructed during Third Five Year Plan. The State break up is expected to be as under:—

	(Figures in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	0·45
Bihar	0·40
Gujarat	0·40
Madhya Pradesh	0·20
Madras	0·24
Maharashtra	0·75
Mysore	0·25
Punjab	0·24
Rajasthan	0·15
Uttar Pradesh	2·10
TOTAL	5·18

(c) After the introduction of the revised procedure for the release of

Central financial assistance to States from 1958-59 sanctions for the release of Central assistance are issued under broad heads of development such as "Agri. Production, Minor Irrigation and Land Development, etc." The issue of scheme-wise sanctions has been dispensed with since 1958-59. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate separately for irrigation wells amounts of loans and subsidies given. These schemes come under the Head of Development "Agricultural Production including Minor Irrigation and Land Development". The total Central assistance released to States during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65 under this Head of Development for State Plan schemes is about Rs. 185·13 crores as loans and about Rs. 66·43 crores as grants (Actuals for 1961-64 and anticipated for 1964-65). The figures for 1965-66 will be available in due course.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Fourth Five Year Plan outlays are still under consideration.

Package Programme in Paddy

564. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the various States where package programme in paddy has been introduced;

(b) the amount spent on the programme and the results achieved so far;

(c) the percentage of increase in food production in these districts; and

(d) whether Government propose to cover the remaining districts also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of districts selected in each State where the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme with emphasis on increasing production of paddy is being implemented is given below:—

State	Number of districts selected
1. Andhra Pradesh	10
2. Assam.	6
3. Bihar.	5
4. Gujarat	4
5. Kerala.	3
6. Madras	4
7. Madhya Pradesh	3
8. Maharashtra	12
9. Mysore.	2
10. Orissa.	4
11. Punjab	5
12. Uttar Pradesh	4
13. West Bengal	9
TOTAL	71

Besides, the programme also covers two blocks in Pondicherry.

(b) Information regarding actual expenditure incurred on the implementation of the programme during 1964-65 is not yet available.

(c) Information regarding the actual increases in crop yields in the selected districts is not yet available.

(d) In determining the areas to be covered under the programme, the State Governments have kept the following considerations in view:

(i) Availability of assured water supply over as large an area as possible.

(ii) Minimum of natural hazards in the selected areas such as, susceptibility to floods, acute soil conservation problems, soil salinity and alkalinity etc.

(iii) Comparatively well developed village institutions like Co-operatives and Panchayats.

(iv) Availability of trained man power and other resources.

It is not proposed to bring any additional district under the programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Even to provide inputs like fertilisers or plant protection chemicals for the areas selected would entail a vast effort.

Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco

565. { **Shri M. N. Swamy:** / **Shri Laxmi Dass:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Agricultural Development and Marketing have recommended trials in new areas for growing flue-cured virginia tobacco; and

(b) if so, the Districts and Taluks in Andhra Pradesh where these trials are to be carried out?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Some trials have already been conducted at Kanigiri and Darsi in Nellore District, Markapur and Atmakur in Kurnool District and Gurajala in Guntur District and they have shown promising results. However, further confirmation of results is necessary.

Animal Husbandry Board

566. { **Shri M. N. Swamy:** / **Shri Laxmi Dass:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Animal Husbandry has reviewed the progress of the various research projects on animal husbandry;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been recommended to encourage the Ongole breed of Cattle?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No; the progress of research projects is not reviewed by the Board of Animal Husbandry Research as it only considers new schemes and extension proposals received from State Governments etc., for financial assistance from the Council.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No; at present there is no research scheme in operation on the Ongole breed of Cattle, which is financed by the Council.

Hindustan Shipyard

567. **Shri M. S. Murthi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a revised schedule of ship construction has been introduced in the Hindustan shipyard at Visakhapatnam since 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Death of Lioness in Zoo

568. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the 1st week of July, 1965, there was a fight between two lionesses in the Delhi Zoo, which resulted in the death of one of the animals; and

(b) if so, what caused the fight between the two lionesses and whether both the animals were inmates of the same enclosure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The fight took place on the 22nd June, 1965 resulting in the death of one of the lionesses.

(b) There was no apparent reason for the fight. Both the animals had been inmates of the same enclosure,

since the opening of the lion enclosure in June, 1962.

Inland Water Transport Board

569. **Shri M. N. Swamy:**
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Inland Water Transport Board has been set up;

(b) whether any non-official has been nominated thereon; and

(c) the broad functions of this Board?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of India have decided to set up a Central Inland Water Transport Board consisting of the representatives of the Central and State Governments concerned.

(b) No.

(c) The broad functions of the Board would be:

(i) to discuss and co-ordinate matters relating to inland water transport;

(ii) to advise the Central and State Governments on problems concerning this mode of transport; and

(iii) to periodically review the progress made in the execution of inland water transport schemes and suggest measures with a view to ensuring their speedy execution.

Purchase of Rice from Nepal

570. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Food Corporation of India visited Nepal recently to negotiate for the purchase of surplus Nepalese rice; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales in Food Corporation of India

571. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay prescribed by the Food Corporation of India for various posts are higher than the scales prescribed for equivalent posts in the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) It is not possible to determine precisely the posts under the Central Government which are equivalent to posts under the Food Corporation of India. There are, however, some instances where the scales of pay prescribed by the Corporation are slightly higher than those in more or less equivalent posts under the Government. This has become necessary because the Corporation had to standardise the scales of pay for various posts in order to accommodate the different grades of staff in the Food Department. Many of these employees would become surplus to the requirements of the Food Department after the Food Corporation takes over the functions now being performed by the Food Department and they would have to be absorbed by the Food Corporation. The standardisation has, at the same time, resulted in some scales of pay in the Food Department being equated to less favourable scales in the Corporation.

(b) The particulars of posts where the scales of pay in the Food Corporation are higher than those in more

or less equivalent posts in the Food Department, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4605/65].

Damage of Rice

572. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a substantial quantity of rice sent to Kerala during June, 1965 was spoiled because of the rains as it was not protected properly;

(b) whether this damaged rice was distributed to the consumers; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Owing to difficulty in getting covered railway wagons to the extent required, it was necessary to move certain quantities of rice procured in Andhra Pradesh to Kerala in open wagons (including BOX-Type wagons). Such consignments were securely covered with tarpaulin sheets and were escorted throughout, besides being moved only in block rakes to specific destinations. Despite these precautions, however, a quantity of 443 tonnes out of a total of 33,000 tonnes moved during June 1965 from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala, was affected by rain in the course of rail transit. The extent of damage in respect of this stock cannot be correctly estimated at present as categorisation of the affected quantity has not yet been completed.

(b) In the case of damaged grain, only such quantities are issued to consumers as are certified as being fit for human consumption after segregation and categorisation. No damaged grain unsuitable for human consumption was issued to consumers.

(c) The question whether there was any negligence in movement of this grain would be examined by the Food Corporation in consultation with the Railway authorities.

State Ministers Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj

573. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri D. J. Naik:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be placed to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj was held at Srinagar recently; and

(b) if so, the main items discussed thereat and the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main items discussed were: Scope and content of Panchayati Raj, mode of elections to Panchayati Raj institutions, their finances and arrangement for audit, incentives and safeguards, Training and Education, Programme for Youth and Women, Rural Manpower Programme, Special programmes for Weaker Sections, Applied Nutrition programme and the approach to Community Development in the Fourth Plan. Copies of the recommendations made by the Conference have been placed in the Parliament Library.

रसड़ा सहकारी चीनी मिल

574. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 498 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रसड़ा सहकारी चीनी मिल को अभी तक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के पास सीमित रुपया धन (Rupee finance) उपलब्ध होने के कारण इस समय केवल 10 नये चीनी कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं जिसमें से एक उत्तर प्रदेश में होगा। जब और कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने का निर्णय किया जाएगा तभी रसड़ा सहकारी समिति को लाइसेंस देने के मामले पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Delhi Milk Scheme

575. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount of investment made so far on the Delhi Milk Scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The total investment on the Delhi Milk Scheme upto 31-3-1965 is as given below:—

1. Plant and equipment	Rs. 211.38 lakhs
2. Buildings & Airconditioning	Rs. 91.23 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 302.61 lakhs

Uplift of Scheduled Castes

576. **Shri Solanki:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee to study the question of Untouchability as also the problem of Economic Uplift, and Education of the Scheduled Castes has been appointed;

(b) if so, the places visited by the Committee so far; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has so far toured in the State of Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Delhi and have visited the following places:—

Maharashtra

Nagpur, Morshi, Amravati, Wardah, Nasik, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Sholapur, Poona, Thana and Bombay.

Delhi

Alipur Block, Lampur village, Puth Khurd village, Khera Ghari village, Kingsway Camp, some welfare centres in New Delhi, Mehrauli Block and Najafgarh Block.

(c) within a period of six months.

I.A.C. Services

577. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state the percentage of the late arrival and departures of the Indian airlines services on different routes in India during the last three months?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The percentage of late departures (exceeding 30 minutes) of the Indian Airlines Corporation services during the months of May and June, 1965 is 8·5 and 12·7 respectively. Figures relating to delays during the month of July, 1965 are not readily available.

Records are not maintained by Indian Airlines Corporation in respect of late arrivals of aircraft.

Agricultural Production in U.P.

578. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 104 on the 17th November, 1964 and state the action taken on the recommendations made by the Joint Central Team on Agricultural Programmes which toured U.P. in May, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A note, indicating the main recommendations of the

Joint Central Team on the Agricultural Production Programme of the U.P. State during 1964-65 and action taken thereon, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5606/65].

Use of Wood and Wastes as Manure

879. **Shri S. C. Samanta**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to bring about gradual reduction in the consumption of wood and wastes being used as fuel instead of as manure so as to augment the production of foodgrains by about 9 million tonnes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Wood is not used as a manure. It is presumed that the term 'Wastes' is used to cover cow-dung and other farm and household wastes.

The Government have taken the steps mentioned below to counter-act the practice of burning cow-dung and farm wastes and to ensure their use as manure to the maximum extent possible.

(i) A scheme for larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources (cow-dung, cattle-shed and farm-yard wastes, house-hold wastes, forest leaves and other vegetatives wastes, etc.) for compost production has been included by the State Governments/Union Territories in their State Plans. It is expected that about 128 million tonnes of compost will be produced during 1965-66 which will yield an additional production of 3.2 million tonnes of foodgrains.

(ii) Installation of cow-dung gas plants which serve both the fuel and manurial needs of the farmer are being popularised.

(iii) Schemes for raising of quick-growing tree plantations and developing forests on common lands, waste lands and field boundaries in the villages are being promoted.

(iv) The State Governments have been advised to encourage increased use of soft coke as fuel by pursuing liberal policy regarding setting up of soft coke depots and dumps.

According to a study of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the total wet cow-dung produced in the country is estimated at 1,335 million tonnes which is equivalent to 267 million tonnes of dry dung The Council has estimated that 52.2 million tonnes (about 20 per cent of the total out-turn) of the dry dung is consumed as fuel.

Control of Rodents

580. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India at the Seminar on the post-harvest handling of grains held at Bangalore to introduce legislation to control rodents in the country;

(b) the main recommendations made at the Seminar;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold a seminar on sowing problems faced by the farmers like the shortage of natural and chemical fertilisers and seeds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following recommendations regarding rodent control were made at the Seminar:—

(i) A massive nation-wide campaign for the extermination of rat and other pests and to root out rodent damage in the storage should be organised on the lines of the National Malaria Programme.

(ii) The National Rodent Control Committee should be requested to accelerate their steps to eradicate rat menace in the country. The public, specially the traders be enlightened and induced to undertake necessary control measures against rodents and birds.

(iii) Chemosterilant should be found out for controlling rodents and birds and rat eradication campaign should be conducted on a national scale under the guidance of a body of technical experts.

(c) The Ministry of Health has been requested to move the National Rodent Control Committee to launch a nation-wide campaign for the extermination of rats and other pests and to root out rodent damage to foodgrains on the lines of the National Malaria Programme.

(d) There are no plans to hold a seminar in the near future. Action on the recommendations of the Seminar is being taken.

Sale of Maize to Bihar

581. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government has recently sold maize to Bihar Government at the rate of Rs. 72 to Rs. 74 per quintal which the former has purchased from the farmers at Rs. 35 to Rs. 37 per quintal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): No, Sir.

Land Reform Conference

582. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land Reform Conference of more than 121 nations is being held in Rome; and

(b) if so, whether India is participating in it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Conference is due to be held in June-July next year. Having regard to the present foreign exchange difficulty we do not propose to participate. Papers bearing on India's experience will however be sent.

Labour Banks

583. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the progress made in setting up Labour Banks in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The required information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Development of Forest Wealth

584. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of production of timber of various kinds is far short of the expected demand; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the schemes, if any, drawn up to develop the forest wealth of India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The anticipated production of timber of various kinds is likely to fall short of the estimated demand.

(b) To meet the growing shortage of timber in the country the following schemes were included in the Third Five Year Plan and have been proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(i) *Economic plantations:*

Under this scheme which is being financed by the States, an area of 331147 acres has been planted up with species for commercial and industrial use, during the period 1961—64 and a further 3,00,000 acres would be covered during the remaining period of the Third Plan (1964—66). In addition, it is proposed to raise 8.0 lakh acres of these plantations in the Fourth Plan.

(ii) *Plantation of Quick Growing Species:*

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme under which State Governments are being provided 100 per cent subsidy from the Centre. Under the scheme an area of 68,032 acres has been planted up with fast growing industrially useful species during the period 1961-64 and it is estimated that a further 1,00,000 acres would be planted up during the remaining period of the Third Plan. The programme proposed for the Fourth Plan is 10 lakh acres.

Son et Lumiere Spectacle at the Red Fort, Delhi

585. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to resume the show of "Sound and Light" Son et Lumiere, at the Red Fort, Delhi;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to present similar shows in historical buildings in other cities?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In October, 1965.

(c) The proposal to have Son et Lumiere spectacles in a few other historical buildings in various places is under consideration.

National Highway No. 2

586. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: / Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the missing links of National Highway No. 2 (G.T. Road byepass from Vivekananda Bridge to Adisaptagram) have been completed; and

(b) if not, when these are likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). There are no missing links of National Highway No. 2 (G.T. Road byepass from Vivekananda Bridge to Adisaptagram). In order to relieve the congestion of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road in this section, a byepass from the Vivekananda Bridge at Bally (in the Howrah District) to Saptagram (in the Hoogly District) is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 382.40 lakhs. The work involves several overbridges and viaducts. The progress so far achieved is 60 per cent. The project is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1966.

Unloading of Foodgrains at Bombay Port

587. Shri Baswant: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the space at docks is insufficient for unloading foodgrains; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for constructing a new dock?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As there is very heavy traffic at Bombay Port, all the available berths are occupied and some ships generally wait for berths. The normal rule for allocation of berths is according to priority of arrival. But food vessels have been given special priority. Three berths are at present given on a priority basis for food vessels. Actually a fourth ship is also allowed to discharge overside by double banking. Two berths reserved for wheat ships at Alexandra Dock, No. 7 and No. 12, are equipped with discharging machines. It is necessary that the maximum possible use is made of these two berths by working the machines in the most satisfactory manner so that they give the best output every day. It is also essential that arrangements for clearance from the sheds should be adequate as otherwise clearance tends to become the bottleneck. If these requirements are fulfilled, Bombay can handle a substantial quantity of grain every month, the actual quantity depending entirely on the efficiency of the machines and the clearance.

(b) The possibility of providing additional berths at a suitable site on the eastern side of the Bombay Harbour for handling bulk cargo is under investigation at present. Blue prints are being drawn up to construct a new dock system in the Nava/Sheva region which is across the harbour and about 6 to 7 miles away from the present dock system. This will afford full relief to the general cargo traffic in the existing dock system.

Export of Gram to Nepal

588. { **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have sent directions to the Government of Punjab to despatch 15,000 quintals of gram to Nepal in July, 1965; and

(b) if so, the rate at which the gram was sent to Nepal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). 15,000 quintals of gram dal was allotted by the Government of India to Nepal from Punjab in July, 1965. The nominees of the Nepal Government are to make purchases direct at the prevailing market rates in Punjab. So far nominees of Nepal Government have not purchased the gram.

हरिजन आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

589. **श्री मधु लिमये :** : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि उच्च शिक्षा के लिए केवल उन हरिजन आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायेंगी जिन्होंने 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक अंक प्राप्त किये होंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस निश्चय से उन के उत्थान में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Soil Cultivation

590. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress achieved in the training of Indians in soil cultivation and animal husbandry at the Maduapatty project started with the Swiss aid is considered satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the nature of the progress made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Bridges on National Highway No. 34

591. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridges on Gazol-Raiganj part of National Highway No. 34 have been completed; and

(b) whether this part has been made open to the State bus traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Bridge on River Mahananda

592. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge on the river Mahananda on National Highway No. 34 has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the tilted pillars have been set right?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The bridge has just been completed except for some minor items like finishing of a small portion of footpaths, some earth-work for guide bund, and clearing of site, which are expected to be completed shortly. Light vehicles have already been allowed to pass over the bridge in the meantime.

The bridge will be opened to all traffic very shortly.

(c) No pillar was tilted. Some foundation wells had developed tilts during sinking. The tilts were rectified before the piers were constructed over them.

कच्छ समझौता सम्बन्धी लेख याचिका

593. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्छ समझौते के विरुद्ध कुछ न्यायालयों में लेख याचिकायें दायर की गयी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी याचिकाओं पर निर्णय घोषित कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) अभी तक कितनी याचिकायें अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है। यह विषय विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध है और अन्तम उत्तर विदेश मंत्री द्वारा यथा समय दिया जायेगा।

गाजीपुर जिले में चीनी की मिल

594. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जिला गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक सहकारी चीनी मिल खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत एक दिन 1250 टन गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता वाली एक सहकारी चीनी मिल की स्थापना की जाएगी। इसकी अनुमानित पुंजीगत लागत 180 लाख रुपए के करीब होगी।

Production of Tapioca and Maize

595. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual total production of tapioca and maize in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up a scheme for growth of hybrid maize in collaboration with Rockefeller Foundation; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this connection, so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The total production of Maize during 1964-65 and that of Tapioca during 1962-63 in the country was 4558 thousand tonnes and 1799 thousand tonnes respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) Nine hybrids of maize have been evolved so far under the Co-ordinated Maize Breeding Scheme and these have been released for general cultivation on a regional basis. 12,276 quintals of seed of these hydbrids was produced under the aegis of the National Seeds Corporation during 1964-65 which would be adequate to cover an area of 2,04,602 acres.

By-passes on West Coast Road

597. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 74 on the 8th September, 1964 and state the progress since made in the construction of by-pass roads at Badagara, Tellicherry and Mahe on the West Coast Road?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): The position in respect of the byepass roads at Badagara, Tellicherry and Mahe on the West Coast Road in Kerala State is indicated below:—

Badagara byepass.—The estimate for the construction of the proposed byepass is under preparation by the State Government. The acquisition of the land is in progress.

Tellicherry byepass.—The estimate for the acquisition of land is under preparation by the State Government.

Mahe byepass.—This is not in the approved programme for the development of the West Coast Road in Kerala. The question of inclusion of the work will be considered in the Fourth Plan subject to the availability of funds.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EXPLOSION IN A PETROL WAGON NEAR RANIGANJ RAILWAY STATION

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

रानीगंज रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट पैट्रोल के एक वैगन में विस्फोट, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दो व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और लगभग 330 व्यक्ति घायल हुये ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : 12 अगस्त, 1965 को सायंकाल चार बजे के कुछ ही बाद बजबज स्पेशल नं० 270 डाउन, जिसमें पैट्रोल के 18 माल डिब्बे थे, जब निमचा रेलवे स्टेशन के चेतावनी सिगनल पर पहुंच रही थी, तब निमचा के एवजी केबिन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ने देखा कि गाड़ी के ब्रेकवान से लगे पांचक

टंकी माल डिब्बे में आग लग गयी है । उसने ड्राइवर को तुरन्त लाल सिगनल दिखाया । उसी समय गाड़ी के गार्ड ने पैट्रोल की गन्ध पाकर और अजीब तरह की आवाज सुन कर वैकुअम ब्रेक लगा दिया और गाड़ी रोक दी । गाड़ी के अगले भाग को, जिसमें 51 माल डिब्बे थे, पिछले भाग से तुरन्त अलग कर दिया गया । आसनसोल और रानीगंज से फायर ब्रिगेड भेजने के लिए फौरन सूचना भेजी गयी ।

लगभग 4 बज कर 40 मिनट पर टंकी माल डिब्बा फट गया । इस डिब्बे के दोनों ओर दो अन्य टंकी माल डिब्बे, जिनमें पैट्रोल भरा था, को भी क्षति पहुंची, क्योंकि बहुत गर्म हो जाने के कारण उन्हें अलग नहीं किया जा सका था । आसनसोल और रानीगंज से जो फायर ब्रिगेड मंगाये गये थे वे क्रमशः लगभग 5 बज कर 10 मिनट पर और 5 बज कर 25 मिनट पर घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गये । फायर ब्रिगेडों की पहली पंक्ति जिसमें 2 विसारक (डिफ्यूजर्स) लगे थे 5 बज कर 30 मिनट पर चालू की गयी और 9 बजे तक आग बिल्कुल बुझा दी गयी । आग आसपास की झोंपड़ियों और निमचा कोयला साइडिंग में भी पहुंच गयी थी । टंकी माल डिब्बा साढ़े 11 बजे तक ठंडा कर दिया गया ।

इस विस्फोट में 3 व्यक्ति मर गये और 380 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये जिनमें से अधिकांश बाहरी लोग थे और वहां आग देखने के के लिए इकट्ठे हो गये, थे । घायलों में रानीगंज फायर स्टेशन का एक फायर स्टेशन अफसर था इनके अलावा 3 रेल कर्मचारी भी घायल हुए । मरहम-पट्टी के बाद 54 घायल व्यक्तियों को छुट्टी दे दी गयी और 329 व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न अस्पतालों में भरती किया गया । 19 अगस्त, 1965 तक 241 व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल से छुट्टी दी जा चुकी है और 88 व्यक्तियों को, जिनमें एक वह व्यक्ति भी शामिल है जो सख्त घायल हो गया था, अस्पताल में रखा गया है और उनकी हालत में सुधार हो रहा है ।

रेलवे को लगभग 59,550 रुपये की हानि का अनुमान है । 78,000 लिटर पैट्रोल नष्ट हुआ जिसकी कीमत 66,300 रुपये है । लगभग 3,36,000 रुपये की सम्पत्ति बचा ली गई ।

सीनियर अफसरों की एक जांच समिति बनाई गई है जिसने अपनी पहली बैठक 16-8-1965 को की । मामले की अभी जांच हो रही है । अभी तक यह पता नहीं लगा है कि आग लगने की वजह क्या थी लेकिन ऐसा सन्देह नहीं किया जाता कि यह घटना तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई के कारण हुई ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस प्रकार की जो रेल दुर्घटनायें होती हैं, जैसे इंजिन का पटरी से उतर जाना, पटरी का उखाड़ा जाना, इनमें क्या विदेशी तत्वों का भी हाथ होता है और क्या सरकार ने इन तत्वों पर कड़ी निगाह रखी है ? जिन रेलों से इस तरह की शिकायतें आ रही हैं, उन रेलों पर इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार सख्त कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ? जो घायल हुए हैं या जिन को चोट लगी है उनको क्या कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है सरकार की ओर से यदि हां तो क्या दिया गया है या कितना देने का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले सवाल का जवाब आ चुका है, दूसरे का दे दिया जाए यानी जो घायल हुए हैं, उनको क्या कुछ इमदाद दी गई है ?

डा० रा.म सुभाग सिंह : मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है बाहर के लोग देखने के लिए आए थे और वहां . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : रेलवे का कोई नहीं था ?

डा० रा.म सुभाग सिंह : रेलवे का एक कर्मचारी था, उसको थोड़ी सी चोट लगी । वह अच्छा हो गया और अस्पताल से बाहर

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

चला गया है । चूंकि वे बाहर के लोग थे रेल से सफर नहीं करते थे और वह मालगाड़ी थी इसलिए अभी जांच सारी बातों की हो रही है । अभी कुछ नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : तीन आदमी जो मारे गये हैं वे रेल कर्मचारी थे या बाहर के थे अगर बाहर के थे तो क्या रेल कर्मचारियों को जो फैसिलिटीज मिलती हैं उनको भी दी जायेंगी या बाहर के जो सिविलयन हैं, उनको जो दी जाती हैं वे दी जायेंगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर कोई रेल से चलता है और इस तरह की किसी दुर्घटना में उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है तो जरूर रेलवे देने को तैयार है । लेकिन जो तमाशबीन इकट्ठे हो गए थे, अड़ोस पड़ोस से इकट्ठे हो गए थे और आग भी काफी पहले लगी थी और यह वाजिब भी नहीं था कि ये सब लोग वहां जायें, इसलिए इन सारी बातों को . . . (**इंटरप्शंज**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी जगह ऐसा हो जाए कि पास में ही लोग खेत में या कहीं और काम कर रहे हों, देखने के लिए न आए हों, और यकलख्त इस तरह की दुर्घटना हो जाए तो उस सूरत में क्या जिम्मेदारी आएगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जांच हो रही है इस के बारे में ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): What specific steps were taken by the Railway staff concerned to give adequate warning of the impending danger to those spectators who had gathered at the scene of the incident and why was no attempt made to disperse them from that area?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a very small Station and the train was, as I said, near the outer signal. As it is a small Station, there was not much staff there and so it may not have been possible at that particular moment to give proper warning. But the Station Master, who was there, telephoned to Asansol as well as Raniganj and the fire brigades which came there might not have allowed outsiders.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (केराना) : विस्फोट का कारण क्या है और कौन लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और क्या उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तहकीकात के पश्चात पता चलेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जैसे बताया गया है, झोंपड़ों में आग लगी और लोग मारे गए वहां पर, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है ।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : किसी पर शक है क्या ?

Shri Daji (Indore): Has it come to the notice of the Government that, among those who were killed or injured or suffered damages, there were also persons who were living in the farms nearby and if so, has the Government taken steps to compensate or help them at least?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There were persons who were living near that railway track and there may have been some outsiders also. But so far no decision has been taken and the whole matter is being gone into by an Inquiry Committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : निर्णय कब तक हो जाएगा ?

12.16 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Daji (Indore): With your permission, I beg to move the following motion of breach of privilege:

"Shri Bhadoria, sub-inspector of police, attached to the Sarafa Police Station, Indore City arrested one Shri Santosh Kharade, under section 150 Cr.P.C. and started proceedings under section 107 Cr.P.C. against him and seized two forms of petitions addressed to the Lok Sabha demanding release of the students and reopening of the colleges at Indore. Shri Bhadoria was clearly informed that these forms were to be submitted to the Lok Sabha through the Member of Parliament from Indore. The printed forms seized were themselves self-explanatory. Nonetheless, he took the aforesaid action with a view to prevent Shri Kharade to collect signatures and to terrorise others from doing the same.

To petition the Lok Sabha is a constitutional right of a citizen, and Shri Bhadoria's action was aimed at preventing communication from the citizens of Indore to their Member of Parliament to raise the issue before Lok Sabha and was, therefore, clear and palpable breach of privilege of the House. A copy of the petition has been enclosed herewith.

I, therefore, move that Shri Bhadoria, S.I. Police, Sarafa Police Station, Indore, be summoned before the House and be committed for the breach of privilege of the House and be punished for the same as the circumstances of the case require."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This morning a little while ago, I had a talk with the district magistrate and enquired as to what the facts were. He said that he was not aware at all of any arrest having been made under the circumstances and for the reasons mentioned here, but he would ascertain and find out as soon as possible what the facts were. If anything like what has been stated has happened, then certainly it is very reprehensible, but we shall ascertain the facts without any loss of time.

Mr. Speaker: All the same, because it is a new case, I think I shall refer it to the Privileges Committee so that they may go into this and see whether such a case really has happened and whether it amounts to a breach of privilege. Both the things are to be enquired into.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): No, Sir; it cannot be referred to the Privileges Committee for two reasons. The first reason is that the hon. Minister has asked for time to make available to us the full details of the case before a decision could be taken. Unless we are in possession of full facts, it is not possible to know whether this is a *prima facie* fit case to be referred to the committee.

Secondly, we can also argue as my hon. friend has done and say that a petition may be deliberately used for the purpose of preventnig arrest which would otherwise follow, for some other offence. Then that should not be made an excuse or a protection against arrest for some other offence that the person is likely to have committed.

These are matters that have to be examined. There is no *prima facie* case for you to refer this question to the Privileges Committee now, merely because the name of Parliament is used and a petition addressed to Parliament is in the hands of a person and it has been seized. At that rate, even a murderer can get a petition previously printed and keep it in his hands and ask the police officer not to arrest him.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I submit that there is considerable force in what Shri Hanumanthaiya has said?

[Shri Ranga]

After all, there are several circumstances which have to be taken into consideration. We do not know at the moment what has happened. The hon. Home Minister has not got the information now. Therefore, would it not be possible for you to hold it over for a couple of days so that he would be able to get full information and then the House would know all the facts that would be available and thereafter we can take a decision?

Shri Bade (Khargone): My submission is....

Mr. Speaker: I have not called the hon. Member yet.

Shri Bade: I want to make a submission on this....

Mr. Speaker: He may just rise in his place and catch my eye....

Shri Daji *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard Shri Daji already.

Shri Daji: Since these questions have been raised, I would like to clarify certain things ....

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more to be clarified now ....

Shri Daji: I have to clarify certain points about this.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him later.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आपने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । आजकल पुलिस वालों की जबर्दस्ती बहुत ज्यादा चल रही है । हमारे क्षेत्र में एक वकील को उन्होंने पीट दिया । मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले को जरूर विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने सौंपा जाना चाहिये ।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आपने प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । जो प्रोसिजर है वह तो तय होना ही चाहिये । लेकिन यहां एक आनरेबल मैम्बर इस पार्लिमेंट के जो कह रहे हैं उसको देखते हुए प्राइमा फेसाई केस तो बन ही जाता है । यह एक पेटीशन थी जो कि पार्लिमेंट को एड्रेस की गई थी । इस को चाहे आप रोक रखें लेकिन प्राइमा फेसाई केस तो बन ही जाता है । यह प्रिवलेज कमेटी का काम है कि देखे कि दरअसल में प्रिवलेज होता है या नहीं । जब एक मैम्बर साहब इस बात को कह रहे हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, इन सब बातों को देखते हुए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I agree entirely with your initial reaction that the matter should go to the Committee of Privileges. This is because whatever inquiry is necessitated might very well be done by the Committee of Privileges rather than by the Minister at this stage. This matter has been brought to your notice by a Member of Parliament and, therefore, I agree entirely with your initial reaction.

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion, the facts as well as the question of law, both are to be determined. I am not clear myself because this is a case of its own kind; it has not happened before.

Therefore, my first reaction was that we could send it on to the Privileges Committee. The facts also might be ascertained by the Committee and the question of law might also be decided. But if the hon. Home Minister wants that he should supply us facts which might also go along with the other thing to the Privileges Committee, then there is no harm. Let him give those facts. Shri Daji has given us the facts he knows. Let the Home Minister also give his facts. Let these be considered by the Committee. It is not that a discussion or inquiry

is to be made here in the House at the moment. So I do not think that what Shri Hanumanthaiya said would help us so much. Let the facts as we know from both sides be supplied to the Committee and they would proceed further in that context. Therefore, there is no harm if we wait for two days and then send it on. Of course, my reaction is that it should be sent to the Committee.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The facts supplied by Shri Daji may be true. But it is open to us to find out the correctness or otherwise of those facts. When the facts are admitted, there is a *prima facie* case and then it may go to the Committee....

Shri Daji: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह समिति का काम है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Please sit down. You have no business to stand up when I speak. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : यह अध्यक्ष महोदय का काम है आप कौन है ।

Mr. Speaker: I will do that, not the Minister.

Shri Ranga: He should be pulled up for that.

Mr. Speaker: I have done that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन को क्या अधिकार हैं कि वह ऐसा कहें ।

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him. He should sit down. I am doing my duty. But the hon. Member does not allow me to do so.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: If there was any arrest at all, the circumstances of such arrest should also be ascertained. A person known to be committing a cognisable offence can be arrested by a police officer; a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquillity can also be arrested under sec. 107(3) Cr. P.C. Those circumstances have to be ascertained. The mere fact that a petition to a Member of the Lok Sabha was in his pocket does not mean that a person cannot be arrested. The petition might as well be sent by post by the police officer.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly those merits are being discussed.

I am not doubting that. My intention in suggesting sending it to the Privileges Committee was that the Committee might examine both aspects. The facts as might be in the possession of both parties might also be sent on to the Committee. Therefore, we will wait for two days and send those facts to the Committee. It is for the Committee to determine and say.....

Shri Hanumanthaiya: May I make a submission.....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I take it that you are sending it on to the Committee of Privileges and the facts that may be placed later on would also be placed before the Committee.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: So far as the Speaker is concerned, he should be, and he is, impartial, to the Treasury Benches and to the other side of the House. We have perfect confidence in you and we take your judgment as binding. There is no question of challenging that.

The only submission I make is that before you refer the matter to the Privileges Committee, according to the rules and conventions, there must be a *prima facie* case. If in your judgment there is a *prima facie* case, you can refer it. If there is no *prima facie* case merely for the purpose of discussing and finding out, it cannot be sent to the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Even without my finding out whether there is a *prima facie* case or not, I can send it on to the Privileges Committee, before coming to that conclusion. In some cases, I do come to the conclusion that there seems to be a *prima facie* case; in some others, if I want that help from the Committee, I can send it on to them and ask for their opinion so that I may be guided by that. That was because this is the first case of its kind and the facts are very peculiar. Therefore, my initial reaction is that the Committee might find out the facts as well as give us the guidance or aid of the law. There is no harm in that. I am not holding that there is a *prima facie* case; I am not just deciding that.

Shri Nanda: Of course, your direction will be followed. But I may also further submit that it may be that tomorrow or the day after, as early as possible, I may have facts which will show that there was absolutely no case in support of the motion, that is, that the person had been arrested for something very clearly an offence of a different kind. If that is proved, then the other things do not arise. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I had said I would call him.

Shri Daji: You said so, but you have not called me though I have been standing. If we stand without speaking, we never catch your eye, that is the difficulty with your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this, that even though I am taking the side of the Member, then too he wants to speak. Now, let him speak.

Shri Daji: There is no ascertainment of facts required, because my motion is not based so much on the arrest, because I know that even if the police may arrest for a specific purpose, they can always cook up something else. My motion is specifically on this point, that two forms have been seized by the police from the custody and house of this person, forms which were addressed to the Lok Sabha. If your own forms addressed to the Lok Sabha are seized even after the Inspector was told that they were to be sent to a Member of Parliament to be presented to the Lok Sabha, it constitutes contempt without any further ascertainment of facts.

Mr. Speaker: After hearing him, I am inclined to hold that we will wait for the facts.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You have changed your mind.

Mr. Speaker: I have not changed it. I stand by it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The only question was that it would be sent to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker: There is no change in my attitude. I am supporting the Member, and he goes on speaking.

Shri Daji: A Member who submits to your ruling is always penalised.

Mr. Speaker: There is no penalty.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CINEMATOGRAPH AMENDMENT RULES, 1964

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1396, dated the 26th September, 1964 as corrected by G.S.R. 86 dated the 9th January, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of

the Cinematograph Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 4588/65].

NOTIFICATIONS IN KERALA GAZETTE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) S.R.O. 186/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th May, 1965, containing the Forest Settlement Rules, 1965 under section 77 of the Kerala Forests Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4589/65].

(ii) S.R.O. 282 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th September, 1964, containing the Kerala Land Development Schemes Rules, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Kerala Land Development Act, 1964, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4590/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) Notification No. F. 19(10)/64-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th March, 1965, containing the Delhi Tourist Vehicles Rules, 1965.

(ii) Notification No. F. 12(76)/60-62/PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th March, 1965, containing the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4591/65].

(2) a copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala, making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961:—

(i) S.R.O. 200/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th June, 1964.

(ii) S.R.O. 224/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th July, 1964.

(iii) S.R.O. 229/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 4th August, 1964, as corrected by Notification No. G.O. M.S. 31/PW published in Kerala Gazette dated the 2nd March, 1965.

(iv) S.R.O. 246/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 18th August, 1964.

(v) G.O.M.S. 248/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st September, 1964.

(vi) S.R.O. 274/64 published in Kerala Gazette, dated the 1st September, 1964.

(vii) S.R.O. 343/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th November, 1964.

(viii) S.R.O. 344/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th November, 1964.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

(ix) S.R.O. 342/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th November, 1964.

(x) S.R.O. 12/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 12th January, 1965.

(xi) G.O.M.S. 7/PW published in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th January, 1965.

(xii) S.R.O. 42/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th February, 1965.

(xiii) S.R.O. 62/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd February, 1965.

(xiv) G.O.M.S. 40/PW published in Kerala Gazette dated the 2nd March, 1965.

(xv) S.R.O. 123/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd March, 1965.

(xvi) S.R.O. 135/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th March, 1965.

(xvii) S.R.O. 160/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th April, 1965.

(xviii) S.R.O. 170/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th April, 1965.

(xix) S.R.O. 232/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st June, 1965.

(xx) S.R.O. 226/65 published in Kerala Gazetted dated the 1st June, 1965.

(xx) S.R.O. 230/65 published in Kerala Gazetted dated the 1st June, 1965.

(xxii) S.R.O. 228/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st June, 1965.

(xxiii) S.R.O. 250/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th June, 1965.

(xxiv) S.R.O. 261/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd June, 1965.

(xxv) S.R.O. 267/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th June, 1965.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4592/65].

(3) a copy each of the following Rules under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note:—

(i) The Indian Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 711 dated the 15th May, 1965.

(ii) The Indian Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 807 dated the 5th June, 1965.

(iii) The Indian Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1087 dated the 31st July 1965.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4592/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 743 dated the 17th May, 1965.

(ii) The Madras Coarse Grains (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 761 dated the 21st May, 1965.

(iii) The West Bengal Essential Commodities (Restrictions on

Movement) Control Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 779 dated the 26th May, 1965.

(iv) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 780 dated the 26th May 1965.

(v) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Third Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 781 dated the 27th May, 1965.

(vi) G.S.R. 810 dated the 3rd June, 1965.

(vii) The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864 dated the 15th June, 1965.

(viii) The Pondicherry Coarse Grains (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865 dated the 16th June, 1965.

(ix) G.S.R. 926 dated the 1st July, 1965, rescinding the Maharashtra and Gujarat Rice (Export Control) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 636 dated the 16th April, 1964.

(x) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 960 dated the 6th July, 1965.

(xi) G.S.R. 1098 dated the 30th July, 1965.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4594/65].

12.29 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

MINUTES

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of Sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to Eleventh Report on the Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi.

12.29½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala, for 1965-66.

12.29½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (KERALA), 1961-62

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to present a Statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the State of Kerala, for 1961-62.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. How do these Excess Grants relating to as long back as 1961-62 come up today after four years?

Mr. Speaker: We will see when they are before the House.

12.30 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Yesterday I partially dealt with the arguments advanced by my hon. friend Shri Masani attacking the financial stability

[Shri Khadikar]

of this country, and I stated that the motion as it had come forward was frivolous and had been brought forward with a view to give expression to the accumulated feeling of frustration in the minds of the Opposition. At the same time I said that nobody in this country or in this House would take this motion seriously.

But on this occasion we must apply our mind a little freely, objectively criticising ourselves; a little self-introspection is called for at the present juncture while certain policies are being discussed. I mentioned that one of the vital elements in our economy was food and that the question of food was causing concern all over the country. Therefore, on this occasion, it is not a question whether one agrees with Mr. Masani's other contentions or not. So far as the no-confidence motion is concerned, I brush it aside; it has no ground to stand on. I do not make any apologetic statement about it nor support any suggestion subtly made about a national government in this country. If anybody were to make a suggestion about a national government, I say it will not sustain democracy; national government will bring down democracy in this country. The government that is there is a national government; it is a government of national concensus reflecting all trends in the country.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): No.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, that suggestion also need not be taken very seriously and nobody takes it seriously.

Of all the questions facing the country today, food is the most important. Our Food Minister here is very sensitive and conscientious and earnest and he is trying to evolve a national food policy. He has placed a statement before us. What is happening? We have got to examine it because it is no use saying that we are doing this and that. What is the result of it? It must be examined. Today in my State conditions are very bad. There are riots; many people are arrested and some people are shot dead. I am not going to make it an excuse because there is an agitation and people have taken this problem. These problems cannot be solved by an agitation. I am firm in that view. But at the same time these problems cannot be by passed by just saying that we are doing this and that. We have got to examine as to what are the results of our policy. The Food Minister here with all seriousness and earnestness is trying to evolve a policy and in every step he wanted to take in the evolution of a national food policy he has been completely frustrated by the Chief Ministers in this country who have got some vested interests at the State level.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My hon. friend is taking the Chief Ministers to task. They are not here to defend themselves and it is not right that he should speak for or against the Chief Ministers in order to defend what is called his own ideas of good policies.

Mr. Speaker: If he has taken the Chief Ministers of all the States as a lot, then probably I will not have any objection. Has he taken some individual? I was not closely following. If he has done so, I will not certainly allow it.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I make a submission that the number of Chief Ministers in India is limited and they are known; it is known in a general manner to what Chief Ministers he is referring.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall say State Governments; it is a good word and it is also non-personal. State Governments have come in the way and they have frustrated all his efforts and no policy worth the name could be followed..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Ranga: They are all Congress people.

Shri Khadilkar: The Food Minister wanted to make the movement of coarse foodgrains free. But ultimately, what happened? I tell you very frankly that it is not a party issue; it is a people's issue.

Shri Ranga: It is a Congress issue.

Shri Khadilkar: If we want to avert the crisis facing us we have to consider this. Food is a sensitive element and it will upset all things that we plan unless we apply our mind here and now. He is succumbing to pressures and instead of evolving a good food policy, all types of horse trading goes on and ultimately some hotch-potch is presented to the country. What is the result? The result is that instead of one national food economy, every State is looking to itself as if it has a national economy in itself, because of this zonal system. So, the first thing is this: if at all we want to preserve the economic and political integrity of this country, the Centre must assert itself. The Centre is showing weakness on every occasion and is trying to yield to all sort of pressures, healthy and unhealthy. The Ministers come here and say one thing; in the States they say another. These things must stop. Some discipline, some ruthlessness, is called for at this juncture from the Centre to discipline all the State Governments and all the State Governments should fall in line with one policy laid down once and for all. If you fail in this, and continue the zonal system, this country will not have one national economy but every State will look at it from the national economy of its own self and all sorts of rivalries in other fields will start and it will disintegrate.

I would like to place another factor in this context. Take Lenin. At the crucial hour he had the boldness to take a step. He surveyed the situation, and by changing the pattern he evolved a new economic policy at the crucial juncture in the revolutionary period, and took one step back. On the food front, the time has come when you should evolve, lay down and implement a new economic policy.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यहां लेनिन कौन है ?

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, to evolve a policy, I would suggest, as some committees have suggested a compulsory levy. Take 25 per cent of the produce from those whose holdings are more than five acres. Looking to the nature--this is very important—of the State apparatus at the present juncture, if you block the private trade channels completely, it is not likely to succeed, and therefore, open the private trade channels for other things so that the surplus produce could be marketed and the present situation could be saved.

Even today, when there is no food available, in the black market rice is available for Rs. 3 a kilo in Maharashtra. In the open market, whatever the price, we do not get it. Last year, the same situation developed, and I and my friend Shri More sent a telegram. We forestalled a situation by sending a telegram and communicating to the Government the intensity of the feelings and the crisis that was developing and the Food Minister came and helped; it was averted. But it is not simply Maharashtra or Bihar. In Gujarat and everywhere, the rural poor, the landless labourers, the petty middle-class pepole who have fixed income or that sort of thing and not in business—all these people are suffering because of the present policy which is being continued without adequate State apparatus to implement the policy.

If you want to take the trade as a whole, you must evolve a State administrative machinery capable of handling it. Have we got it today? In the appraisal of the Plan, the Planning Commission have said that

[Shri Khadilkar]

the Plan's failure is partially due to the administrative failure. We must bear this in mind. We cannot fight on all fronts, and therefore, take one step back. Then, you can perhaps jump over the ditch in which we are likely to be placed if we fail to see the situation at the present juncture. If you like, insulate some big cities with rationing and take the statutory responsibility of feeding the big industrial centres if you have got the machinery. But the general atmosphere in this country, fed on the concept, so far, of free trade so far as food is concerned is such that, unfortunately, there is a built-in resistance against all sorts of restraining; a built-in resistance is there. Taking all these things into consideration, I would plead with the Food Minister: let him be bold enough at this juncture. I know he is a sensitive person. He went to the length of resigning when there were language riots in Madras. Today he must be very much agitated. But resignations do not solve the problem nor do agitations from that side. At the same time, a sensitive person must take stock of the situation and boldly come forward with a policy and try to implement it at all levels.

The zones must be abolished. India must be treated as one economic entity with a national economy. No local economy should be sponsored and free trade channels must be opened. Unless these suggestions are carried out immediately, I am afraid our police force will not be able to cope with the present discontent.

We are threatened on our borders and that is a major problem before us. When we look at our country, internally we must observe a certain sense of unity and all the elements of disturbance must be removed at this juncture, if we want to face Pakistan. There is an evil combination on our border. The UN Observers are there, but unfortunately, because of political pressures, the UN today has more or less become a prisoner of inaction, frozen into inaction. We in this country will have to realise that Pakistan is an artificial creation of a State on our border. If they have not reconciled themselves to their fate nor found their identity, perhaps a great ingenuity might be required to break the combination of two evil forces on our border. That is not forthcoming at the present juncture. Therefore, it is not a question of today or tomorrow. It is a continuing menace and we must be prepared to face it with all our might, determination, resources and strength and teach Pakistan a lesson. Excuse me for saying that for 2000 years, India's history is not a glorious history from this point of view. Let independent India create a new history and tell the people on our borders that we in free India are determined to beat back any invader from east, west or north. That is the thing which is called for today.

Taking advantage of the position on our borders and in Kashmir, Mr. Masani has propagated one thing. Today unfortunately the world is being pushed to the brink of a world war. America is in a tight corner, trying to find out an escape route. Our Prime Minister, in keeping with the old tradition of non-alignment, in helping to resolve the deadlock peacefully, pleaded again and again not to bomb North Vietnam. Even nuclear scientists—two Americans—have said the same thing. Men like Walter Lippman have pleaded for it. Taking advantage of our strategic necessity for our army crossing the cease-fire, Mr. Masani has made a subtle argument, to which I do not subscribe. Unfortunately, world leaders today are not there to help America. British leadership is weak. Soviet leadership is not assertive. Indian leadership is not as assertive as it was before. Afro-Asian leadership is in disarray. Therefore, to find out an escape route, an non-aligned leadership of stature, standing and firmness is called for to help

America. That would help to save this democracy and all other objectives.

I will conclude by quoting a couplet. It has been said, "If cowards flinch and traitors sneer, the time has come when this party must say with confidence. "We keep our flag flying here"."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think Mr. Khadilkar at least once has spoken some sense.

Mr. Speaker: That should not be said. If we cast aspersions in this manner against one another, the level of the debate would go down.

Shri Surendanath Dwivedy: I mean I have particularly taken note of the sensible things that he has said today.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. But when he says that at least once he has spoken sense, it implies that on all other occasions, he does not speak sense. If another member who follows Mr. Dwivedy says some thing like that and casts a reflection, that would not be good. The level of the debate would go down. I am sorry for this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not know how you took it in that light. That was never my intention. As I have said, when I heard him I have noted two things which are sensible to me. One is that the Food Minister is an efficient man, but the policy he has evolved is a hotch-potch. The second thing is, the Central Government is so weak that it cannot actually do anything at the present moment. That is exactly why this no confidence motion is being discussed in this House.

I was surprised to find a report in the press that the Prime Minister, while speaking at a congress party meeting had said that no-confidence motions have become a routine nuisance and he is not at all perturbed about it.

Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): He did not say that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If he has not said it, I stand corrected. But seeing the House also, I feel that this no confidence motion has not been taken as seriously as it should have been. This betrays a dangerous mentality and complacency in thinking. Why, after all, are these no confidence motions being brought so often, which was never a feature in this House? It is not a fact that those who bring forward these motions do so without realising its seriousness. Everybody realise that this government cannot be defeated in a no confidence motion. Everybody knows that the opposition is hopelessly divided and is in a minority. But even then, if no-confidence motions are brought it is because the country is passing through a great crisis. We are faced with grim problems. This government, which is in charge of the country, has not been able to solve any of the vital problems, leave alone minor things. It is because of their incapacity and lack of imagination. The leadership is lacking.

Even a person like Vinobha Bhave, to whom every year the Prime Minister pays a visit to get his blessings, has said today that on vital problems, the ruling party is always undecided. This mentality works because there is a brute majority behind them. What is the health of the nation today? When we are concerned with so many problems, it is for the Parliament to take note of the situation surrounding us. Because they are in a majority and they know they can defeat anything, they are in a complacent mood. But what is happening today? The party to which they belong, my congress friends should excuse me for saying this, is cracking. They are living in a glass house; actually, in Bangalore, they met in a glass house!

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Sir, imagine what is happening in this country. When people all over are clamouring for food, when people all over are clamouring for a little morsel of food, what do these ministers do? What is the Congress Party doing? Has there been any discussion whatever in any of the ministries anywhere in this country as to how to solve this acute problem in the country in the face of the danger when the enemies are within our own country? A ministerial crisis is brought about in Uttar Pradesh because a Minister misbehaved with a woman. That is the greatest crisis before them today. You must have observed, Sir, that when the other day a statement was made on Kashmir by our Defence Minister, Shri Chavan, it has been commented upon in the Press that, probably, for Goa Shri Chavan would have spoken about Kashmir with much clarity and forcefulness. If that is the state of affairs, are we not concerned about it? Is it not our duty? I was thinking that they will take this opportunity and set things right.

When there are movements all round the country, when there is firing, when there is lawlessness, when there is acute discontent among the people, naturally, when there is no remedy, people take to direct action. That is their right. They resort to satyagraha. They resort to lawlessness. Nobody would support violence. But there are anti-social elements in the country who would take advantage of this opportunity and destory life and property. They would like to create chaos in the country. Some hon. friends said here that Dr. Lohia wants to appear to the country as the leader of chaos. Who has given this opportunity to him, I want to ask? Have you evolved any procedure? Have you evolved any grievances machinery? Has the leadership applied its mind to find a peaceful solution to these problems in the democratic set-up that we have? When the people are really suffering such a great deal, what procedure have you adopted, what procedure have you followed to satisfy the aspirations of the people, to meet their very immediate demands? How are you meeting their demands? You do not do anything with the result, naturally, there is movement, and when there is movement all sorts of elements take advantage of it. When their problems are not solved, people resort to movements.

Therefore, I think, by your policies, by the policies of this Government, you have invited chaos in this country. When we brought this motion, because there is all round discontent, I was thinking that this Government will take this opportunity and explain through the Parliament to the country that the problems are serious and they are going to solve them in such and such a manner so that those, if they think they are right who listen to elements who do not believe in democratic methods would not go with them. But they are treating this as if nothing has happened in this country. I have not heard a single speech so far explaining what is the problem that is facing us. The people are passing through untold misery and unhappiness. Even the teachers are demonstrating here for a fair deal, let alone others.

An Hon. Member: Doctor and Engineers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is acute shortage and scarcity in the country. We do not feel it. There is an official statement probably from the constituency of the Prime Minister. Whether the Food Minister will accept it or not, it has been published in all papers. This is a statement by the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division. At least one official statement has come. These people never accept that there is scarcity. People are dying for want of

food. No food is available in the country. He says here: "People in the rural areas of Allahabad District have only one meal a day because of scarcity conditions...." Just think of it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): That is an under-statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Dada says it is an under-statement. The situation is still more serious. If that is so, how do you want to function? How do you accuse the people if they revolt? I, therefore, agree with what Shri Khadilkar has said, that it is a hotch-potch policy. There is no food policy.

We were told by the Food Minister in August 1964 that it was a lean month and after some two or three months things would be all right and prices would go down. The Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in his first broadcast after becoming the Prime Minister, said that his attention would be first diverted to see that primary things are available to the people, the prices are reduced and sufficient agricultural production is brought about. What has happened? We have this year bumper crops. Our imports have been doubled or trebled. This morning it was asked as to what will be our imports for the coming two years. There was no reply because, probably, the time is coming when we will have to depend only on imports.

What is the reasons for all this? As you know, Sir, there is a very specious plea always that it is all due to the weather. If the intruders come into Kashmir at night, our Government says that the intruders are to be blamed because they come in at night. When there is this food shortage in the country they say that the only thing to be blamed is the weather. I am surprised at what has happened. If you say that with an increase in agricultural production the prices should be reduced, here is an increase in production which has been admitted by all. But what has happened? The *per capita* consumption of cereal and pulses during 1961-64 has been reduced from 16·4 ounces to 15·7 ounces. What has been the price situation. The Statement on economic situation which was distributed to us by the Finance Minister says that in March 1963 it was 123·5, in June 1964 it was 154·1 and in June 1965 it was 161·3. You can very well realise, Sir, the strain of these conditions on the middle-class people. It has never before been so high on the middle-class people as it has been during this short period.

Therefore, we are in a very dangerous situation. The misery of the people is very great. I cannot just describe what is happening in the rural areas. I do not want to go into the details within the limited time at my disposal. I will go into that when we have the food debate here. I only want to say that they are tinkering with the problem. Take the question of statutory rationing. I am not against it. But what is statutory rationing? What do they want to achieve by that? They want to keep the 15 per cent urban population silent. They want to satisfy the vocal section of the people in the cities and towns. The rural areas will continue to suffer. I know what is happening in the rural areas of Bengal. But Calcutta is quite. This is a clever move, a political device for a solution of the problem. What happens to the 25 per cent landless people in the villages?

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : सब से ज्यादा दुखी समाज है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They do not get anything. Here we hear homilies from them. They say that since we are divided, we are small in number we cannot do anything. What we are trying to do is—Shri Karni Singhji may be right, that the Opposition may not be united—that in this Parliament we want to teach the people, we want to educate our countrymen that, if not now, the time is

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

coming when if the Government does not listen they will see to it that the ruling party is out of power, they are ousted from power and something new emerges. That is the reason why we feel so keenly about it. Nobody likes a No-confidence Motion. I can tell you frankly that this is the reason why it has been brought.

Recently, Sir, I had been to Kashmir. This visit has been really a revelation to me. If you know the things that I have seen, the things that I have heard the things that I was told, you will begin to wonder whether any government worth the name was functioning at Delhi at any time. That is the condition there. I do not want to go into the details. I do not want to give out all those matters here, because we are in a very difficult time. I do not blame anybody for what is happening in Kashmir. The entire blame goes to this Central Government, to the central satraps sitting in Delhi. I am proud of our soldiers. In spite of difficult times, in spite of weak-kneed policies, they have done such a marvellous job. I am proud of the security police which, during these raids, stood up and took the challenge in spite of heavy odds. They are the real guardians of our freedom and they are fighting our battle in Kashmir. I admire their cool, calculated courage and reckless daring. But these people sitting here go on scrutinising files and notes and issue periodical statements. That is all.

13 hrs.

What is the position in Kashmir today? According to authoritative and authentic reports, there are about 8,000 infiltrators inside Kashmir.

An Hon. Member: More than that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not know how many more have come in between. In 1947 we have fought 37,000 infiltrators inside the country. Then the conditions were different. Now we have four intelligent offices working there—the Central Intelligence, Military Intelligence, State Intelligence and so on. I do not know what other intelligences are there; there are so many. Every Kashmiri asks the question how is it that in spite of all these intelligent offices, all these infiltrators, thousands of them, could come inside the country for the purpose of capturing Srinagar city itself. They were about to capture that city. The position was so bad, so serious. I want to know how it could happen that the intelligence service had no knowledge of this. Is it a fact, as has been reported in the papers, that the Central intelligence at one time about two months back reported to the Centre that some guerilla training was being undertaken in Azad Kashmir and we brought this fact to the notice of the United Nations? Is it a fact that they have given the signal? If so, what precautionary steps did the Government take to prevent the infiltrators from entering this country? Of course, we cannot blame them entirely, because we know the quality of our intelligence service. They have betrayed the nation twice, in NEFA and in Kutch and now the same thing is happening in Kashmir. It seems that we have not learnt any lessons. I know that the director of the military intelligence who was responsible for many of our reverses was promoted. That is how we function. And we do not know what has happened to the NEFA report. I would not blame Shri Nanda for all this. I know that he is busy. Probably he is preoccupied because his D day is approaching. He had given an assurance that in two years corruption would be eradicated failing which he will quit. Probably now he is preoccupied and planning how to go away, because the way in which he has handled corruption has become a big *tamasha*. Nothing has happened. Orissa is one of the glaring examples.

The same is happening in Rajasthan and Bihar. The most interesting aspect is that when the Congress men in Orissa demanded the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry for the removal of some people who are in office, the complainants are being driven out of the Congress. I find that Dr. Mahtab is here. He can defend himself. I have been fighting them all my life. So, this has been the ultimate result of their request for an injury. I would not blame Shri Nanda for all this. I have all sympathies for him. But what were his other colleagues doing? What was the Government of India doing? You will realise that in such a situation if there is no intelligence, there is no proper appreciation; if there is no proper appreciation, there is no proper preparation. And if there is no proper preparation how can we defend our country?

I say that this Pakistani raid is not an isolated raid into Kashmir. It is a challenge to India's democracy and secularism. This is a Sino-Pakistani design and it has been planned in such a manner that, God forbid, probably before the end of December or even in October we may be faced with a situation where our entire frontier beginning from Assam to Kashmir will be raided by both Pakistan and China. The situation is so serious.

I am glad that Kashmir has stood the challenge to secularism. The Kashmiris are not fighting their battle. They are fighting India's battle, India's national cause. It is said that all Muslims in Kashmir want to remain separate or do not want to come or join India. I say this is a big lie. I have myself come across stories of bravery during these difficult times. A village was attacked by the raiders. There was a platoon of 12 soldiers out of which 10 were Muslims and 2 Hindus. 8 Muslims and 1 Hindu were killed in the incident. Among the survivers the Hindu was attacked by a bayonet by the raiders and he was badly injured. He told his Muslim friends: now there is no hope for us, let us retreat. But what was the reply of his two Muslim comrades? They said: since the raiders have bayoneted you, we will stand by you; we may be killed by the raiders but we will not leave this battle field and they died fighting. Then I visited a hospital where 20 injured persons were being treated. I asked each one of them their names. Three were civilians and all the rest were from the Kashmir Armed Police and all of them were Muslims. So, it is a big lie to say that all Muslims of Kashmir are not fighting this battle for us. There is communal harmony in Kashmir. If we do not maintain communal harmony in other parts of the country, in such a situation we may lose this battle; but not otherwise. I again repeat that Kashmir will not be lost because of Kashmiris.

An Hon. Member: It will never happen.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It will never happen and it should not happen. But if at all it happens, it happens because of the policies of the Government of India because this government is incapable of meeting the situation.

We have always been equivocal. We must state for once and all what is our stand on Kashmir and what is our relationship with Pakistan. We have never taken a comprehensive review of Indo-Pakistan relations. Wrong assumptions lead to wrong actions. There seems to have been very little thinking on this subject. I appeal to the Prime Minister for God's sake please do not go on appealing to third parties; neither go on explaining what is our position or stand, saying that we have not violated anything. I say that it is humiliating to go on explaining to other parties that we have never aggressed. So far as Pakistan is concerned, we

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

have to bear in mind that there is no peaceful method of solution; there cannot be any. The Government of India committed a blunder in 1948 when the cease-fire agreement was signed. It was done despite military advice to the contrary and we did not take military action. There was another opportunity to meet this challenge in 1950 when Pakistan was driving out our brethren and there was oppression of minorities and our troops were almost ready to march to East Pakistan. But what did we do? For the sake of taking world opinion with us, we signed the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. What has been the result? We had to give Berubari. Now we have got the latest Kutch agreement. The Prime Minister himself had to say that "when I signed the agreement, I saw some ray of hope of peaceful settlement; but now I do not find there is any such thing, so far as Pakistan is concerned". This is a golden opportunity. I would say that this is a blessing in disguise. I am glad to say that today the international opinion realises that it is not India but it is Pakistan which has committed aggression. At least, that realisation is felt in the press but not probably as yet by the people who lead governments in those countries. They are yet keeping mum. Even the U.N. Secretary-General is keeping mum. We heard this morning on the radio that he is still undecided as to whether somebody should be sent or not. When we went to meet the U.N. Observer, Gen. Nimmo, he had no time to meet us. As some press correspondent in Srinagar commented, he is probably busy in transmitting the information from this side to that side. That is the role of the U.N. We are all for the U.N.O. and we want this institution to be strengthened to bring about international accord. But what has been its role? What has been its use? Even the Defence Minister agreed that they have not been effective enough. If that is the situation, let us not very much concern ourselves with what the world outside will think. But let us concern ourselves with what is going to happen to this country and what is the supreme national interest of this country. Let that be the guiding factor in formulating our policy and, when we do that, let us not be deterred by anything in any manner as to how does it affect others when it affects our self-existence, the very existence of a sovereign country.

Sir, I want this Government to make the declaration here and now and act upto it that so far as Kashmir is concerned, that is a part of India like any other State of India and that we are not going to permit anybody to encroach upon that land. When Kashmir acceded, we had 84,000 sq. miles. But due to our policy, today half of it is in the enemy's hands. I want this Government to take steps to liberate those areas. Let us go-ahead, let us push ahead and let us get back 12,000 sq. miles which are with Chinese and 32,000 sq. miles which are with the Pakistanis. We have taken Kargil but that is not enough, as has been demanded by the Kashmir Chief Minister himself. As I understand, much of the difficulty arises because of the way in which the cease-fire line has been demarcated. It has been made in such a zig-zag manner that it leaves enough scope for the infiltrators and raiders to come inside and they demand that at least this must be straightened out. One million of our countrymen are suffering there. We must relieve them of that suffering. I can assure you that if once this Government takes the firm step, militarily or otherwise, and makes the declaration that India may go down but Kashmir will remain with India, and they act in that manner, I am sure that if there is any wavering element inside Kashmir today will veer round us and they will see to it that either they live in Kashmir or the invaders leave this country.

I would appeal to them again that let us not say anything or do anything at this juncture which may give an impression that we are not serious about these developments and that we will not stand united to face the

enemy. Let not this impression be created. I want this Government to put down with iron hands anybody, whoever he may be, any voice, any movement, anywhere saying that Kashmir will go to Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am concluding now.

As I said I want this policy should not only be announced—this policy should be a national policy—but should be worked out and carried out. That is my concern. Unless that is done, our freedom is at peril.

Lastly, I want to say this. The Government may have failed, they may have blundered. That is not as disastrous as the fact that they neither learn the lesson nor own the mistakes and want to correct them. I do not like that attitude of the Prime Minister who often says, "I am not deviating from the policies of my revered Jawaharlal Nehru." His policy in Kashmir has landed us in this mess.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you again follow that policy, this country will go to ruin.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Surendranth Dwivedy: Therefore, you have to adopt practical policies. I can assure you that people are willing to cooperate with you. The people can do anything for the sake of the nation. But you should not only cooperate but you should be able to take their cooperation. That is what is lacking today. If you adopt practical policies, then only you can appeal to the countrymen to fight along with you for the purpose we all want to achieve.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मसानी द्वारा, अविश्वास का जो प्रस्ताव सदन में लाया गया है वह गलत तथ्यों और गलत आंकड़ों पर आधारित है ।

अभी माननीय श्री द्विवेदी जी ने अपना अन्तिम वाक्य कहा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने जो नीतियां चलायीं वे सभी गलत थीं । इससे स्पष्ट मालूम होता है कि उनका यह कहना कितना तर्क और युक्ति पर आधारित है, क्योंकि इन नीतियों की न केवल इस देश ने बल्कि देश के बाहर बड़े-बड़े महानुभावों ने प्रशंसा की । इन नीतियों की आलोचना करके वे आज मंत्रिमंडल पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं । यह कहां तक तर्क संगत और युक्ति संगत है ।

श्री मसानी ने अपने प्रस्ताव को लाते हुए कहा कि इस देश की सारी अर्थ व्यवस्था दोष से भरी हुई है, देश की माली हालत बिलकुल नही सुधरी है, तीन योजनाओं में कुछ नहीं हुआ, और इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि योजनायें मत बनाओ । श्री मसानी ने कहा कि प्लानिंग की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, योजना मत बनाओ सभी चीजें सम्बन्धहीन और श्रृंखलाहीन छोड़ दो ।

उनके चार मुख्य स्लोगन रहे हैं :

1-नो प्लान, 2-नो इम्पोर्ट रेस्ट्रिक्शन 3-नो रेस्ट्रिक्शन आन फारिन ट्रेविल, और 4-नो रेस्ट्रिक्शन आन दी एन्ट्री आफ फारिन कैपीटल ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे बड़ी देश के लिए घातक बातें और कोई नहीं हो सकतीं । और यदि मंत्रिमंडल में यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का कारण यह है कि यहां योजना बनायी जाती है, देश में इम्पोर्ट को रोका जाता है, देश में विदेशी पूंजी को आने से रोका जाता है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वह हर बार ऐसा प्रस्ताव लावें और हम जोरदार शब्दों में कहेंगे कि हम योजनाएं बनाएंगे, हम चाहेंगे कि देश में गलत चीजों को विदेशों से आना रोका जाए, हम चाहेंगे कि देश में विदेशी पूंजी न आवे जो कि पिछले दरवाजे से आकर देश पर इकानमिक इम्पीरियलिज्म लाद दे ।

[श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद]

उनके तर्क किस चीज पर आधारित हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि पिछली दो योजनाओं में और तीसरी योजना के अब तक के वर्षों में कुछ नहीं हुआ। क्या उनको यह नही मालूम जब हमें साम्राज्यवादी अंग्रेजी सरकार छोड़ कर गयी उसके बाद से प्रथम योजना में, द्वितीय योजना में और तीसरी योजना में अब तक राष्ट्रीय आय में कितनी वृद्धि हो चुकी है ? कल रात ही हमारे मंत्रिमंडल ने हमको विवक असेसमेंट आफ नेशनल इनकम दिया था, उससे पता चलता है कि इस वर्ष में राष्ट्रीय आय 7.3 प्रति शत बढ़ी है। ऐसी ही वृद्धि राष्ट्रीय आय में अंग्रेज़ों के जाने के बाद एक वर्ष और भी हुई थी। अगर यह बात सही है कि प्रथम योजना में राष्ट्रीय आय नहीं बढ़ी, द्वितीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय आय में 21 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि नहीं हुई, और तीसरी योजना में इन चार वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय आय में 4.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि नहीं हुई, तो निश्चय ही इस मंत्रिमंडल को जाना चाहिए ।

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लेकिन क्या वह कहते हैं इस बात को ? वह इस बात को नहीं कहते । वह कभी इस बात को चुनौती नहीं दे सकते कि हमारे देश में जो खाद्यान्न है उस की उत्पत्ति में वृद्धि हुई । यह बात कौन कहता है कि आज देश में हर आदमी को खाने की चीजें बहुत हिसाब से और बहुत आसानी से मिल रही हैं ? देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, गृह मंत्री नन्दा जी और खाद्य मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् आदि ने बार बार अपनी कमजोरियों की तरफ खुद इशारा किया है और जिनको कि मसानी साहब ने कोट किया है। इसका अर्थ यह होता है कि हम ने जिन कमजोरियों को दिखाया और जिनकी ओर हम स्वयं देश का और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहे हैं उन कारणों से यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया जाये । आख़िर यह किस ने कहा कि देश में अनाज काफी मात्रा में आसानी से मिल रहा है ? क्या खाद्य मंत्री ने स्वयं यह नहीं कहा कि देश में चावल महंगा मिल रहा है ? हम सभी इस चीज को मानते हैं और बारबार कहते हैं कि देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी है। हमारे देश का खाद्यान्न का टार्गेट जो कि 6 प्रतिशत था, हर वर्ष वह 3.1 प्रतिशत ही बढ़ पाया है । लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका अर्थ यह नहीं हो जाता कि हम सरकार में अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लायें । क्या मसानी साहब कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश की औद्योगिक, कृषि सम्बन्धी या रेल सम्बन्धी या ऐसी किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में उन्नति नहीं हुई है ? उन्नति हर एक क्षेत्र में हुई है यह दूसरी बात है कि वह पर्याप्त न हुई हो । अब यह तो हम सभी कांग्रेस दल वाले लोग मानते हैं कि जब कि हम यह कहते हैं कि हमने जो अपने टार्गेट्स बनाये थे, हमारे पास जो प्लान थे और हमारे पास जो सफलता के सपने थे वह पूरे नहीं हुए । यह तो हम स्वयं उनसे अधिक जोरदार शब्दों में बराबर कहते आये हैं । फर्क सिर्फ यह है कि मसानी साहब मुंह से कहते कुछ और हैं और उनके अन्दर की भावना कुछ और होती है और वह भावना मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

मसानी साहब ने कल लोकनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए बतलाया कि इस देश की जनता में से कुछ लोगों की दैनिक औसत आय 62 पैसे है और 28 पैसे है । लेकिन मैं यहां यह साफ़ कर दूं कि मसानी साहब ने यह कह कर गरीब लोगों के लिए मगरमच्छ के आंसू बहाये हैं क्योंकि दूसरी तरफ़ वह उस आर्थिक व्यवस्था का समर्थन करते हैं जिसमें यह औसत आमदनी और भी घट जायें। आख़िर मसानी साहब उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों के नाम पर ही तो यह कहते हैं कि योजना नहीं होनी चाहिए । इनके मित्र जो बाहर और जो कि इनके फलोट्रैवलर्स हैं, किर्लोस्कर साहब जो कि प्रेसीडैंट, इंडियन चैम्बर आफ़ कौमर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्री हैं, उन्होंने कल स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है कि योजना और लोकतन्त्र साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं । इधर सदन के अन्दर मसानी साहब

ने वही बात कही "प्लानिंग ऐंड डेमोक्रेसी केन नौट गो टुगेदर"। मसानी साहब ने कल सदन के अन्दर वही चीज कही जब उन्होंने कहा :—

> "No cut in import; no ceiling on land; no ceiling on urban property . . ."

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि बाहर के अपने मित्रों की ही आवाज वह यहां सदन में रख रहे थे । मसानी साहब के कहने का अर्थ अब यह भी हो सकता है :—

> "No restriction on black-marketing; no restriction on profiteering; no restriction on hoarding".

इन की सारी **नोज** इसलिए हैं कि इस देश की 5 प्रतिशत या 3 प्रतिशत जनता उस से लाभ उठा सके । क्या उनको यह याद नहीं पड़ता कि इसी सरकार ने प्रोफेसर महालोनबीस की कमेटी बिठाई थी जिसकी कि हम सदस्यों ने मांग की थी । उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था कि इस देश में सम्पत्ति व आय का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है। सरकार ने कभी इस बात से मुंह नहीं मोड़ा। सरकार ने कभी यह नहीं कहा स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिन्होंने वह कमेटी बिठाई थी उन्होंने भी ऐसा महसूस किया था । हम सबों ने वैसा महसूस किया था । फर्क सिर्फ इतना है कि हम सम्पूर्ण देश का सर्वांगीण विकास चाहते हैं और हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह 68 और 28 पैसे कमाने वालों की औसत आय भी बढ़ाई जायें, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ इस देश के 3 प्रतिशत लोग जो कि इस देश की आय पर, बैंक पर और हर एक साधनों पर कब्जा किये हुये हैं उनका विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाये। मसानी साहब मुंह से तो कौमन मैन की बात बोलते हैं लेकिन असल भला उन बड़े-बड़े लोगों का चाहते हैं । अगर उनका यह तरीका है कि इसलिए सरकार के विरुद्धअविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास कराया जाये और वह अपने इस तर्क को बारबार सदन में लाये हैं तो उनको यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि इस से बारबार हमारी सरकार को और हम कांग्रेसी लोगों को यह कहने का मौका वह देते हैं कि हम देश के विकास व उन्नति के लिए योजना बनायेंगे, हम अपनी यह योजना किर्लोस्कर अथवा उन के अन्य मित्रों के लिये नहीं बनायेंगे बल्कि हम योजना इस देश की 70 और 80 प्रतिशत जनता के जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए बनायेंगे । हम अपनी यह योजना अगर उनकी भाषा में मैं कहूं तो एकोनामिकली वीकर सेक्शन आफ दी सोसाइटी जिनको कहा जाता है उनके लिए बनायेंगे । अगर यह बातें जो वह कहत हैं जैसे नो प्लानिंग, नो कट इन इम्पोर्ट, नो सीलींग औन लैंड और नो सीलींग औन अरबन प्रोपरटी, अगर उनकी यह बातें मान ली जायें तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि इस देश में एक श्रृंखलाहीन *laissez faire* एकोनामी कायम हो जायगी जो कि कदापि वांछनीय नहीं होगा ।

मसानी साहब ने कल यह भी कहा था : "Bigger the Plan smaller the growth" .मुझे दुःख है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चतुर्थ योजना का आकार 22,500 करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर 21,500 करोड़ कर दिया है । श्री अशोक मेहता ने जिस बात की दलील दी, प्रचार किया, मसानी साहब ने कहा कि वह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । लेकिन हम सभी जानते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने अच्छा काम किया है । वह विशेषज्ञों की समिति है जिससे कि हम बराबर सलाह आदि लेते रहते हैं कि किस प्रकार हम अपने देश को उन्नति के रास्ते पर ले जा सकें । मेरी समझ में श्री अशोक मेहता ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि चतुर्थ योजना का आकार बड़ा हो । हम सभी इस बात के लिये निरन्तर प्रयत्नशील हैं कि देश का विकास हो और वह उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर हो और इसके लिए जहां

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

हमने लोकनाथन कमेटी और महालोनबीस कमेटी बैठाई और उनकी राय प्राप्त की वहां आगे भी आवश्यकता महसूस होने पर इस तरह के विशेषज्ञों की समितियों की राय हम प्राप्त करते रहेंगे । उनकी यह दलील "विगर दी प्लान, स्मालर दी ग्रोथ" बिल्कुल गलत और आंकड़ों से विहीन है ।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक और चीज की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं । मसानी साहब ने कल इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की तुलना हैवान से की है, पाकिस्तान से की है, फारमोसा से की है । उन्होंने इसकी तुलना इजरायल से की है, जापान से की है, लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस पाकिस्तान का उन्होंने इतना ढोल पीटा और बराबर पीटते चले आ रहे हैं बहुत दिनों से, उसकी दरअसल हालत क्या है ? हमें कहा जाता है कि भारत की तुलना में पाकिस्तान में आर्थिक प्रगति अधिक है लेकिन उसका आधार क्या है और उसके पीछे क्या कारण है वह भी तो उन्हें अपने सामने रखना चाहिए । दरअसल बात यह है कि 1961-62 में भारत ने जब प्रति व्यक्ति 0.65 डालर की सहायता बाहर से ली तब उसके मुकाबले पाकिस्तान ने 1.11 प्रति व्यक्ति डालर की सहायता ली जिसका कि तात्पर्य यह निकला कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत के मुकाबले दुगनी सहायता ली । जबकि 1960-61 और 1964-65 में पाकिस्तान ने पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत प्रति व्यक्ति 8 डालर की सहायता ली तब हिन्दुस्तान ने सिर्फ 3 डालर का लोन लिया । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि तीन गुना अधिक पाकिस्तान डालर में हमारे देश से अधिक सहायता ले रहा है । सिर्फ यही नहीं बल्कि पाकिस्तान ने अपने पब्लिक सेक्टर में सारे इनवैस्टमेंट के 70 परसेंट की बाहर से भीख मांगी और कर्जा लिया जब कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने पब्लिक सेक्टर के इन्वैस्टमेंट में उस से आधे से कम, अर्थात् 35 परसेंट से भी कम का बाहर से लोन प्राप्त किया । अब क्या मसानी साहब चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह आज पाकिस्तान में डालर का उपनिवेशवाद है उसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान भी डालर का उपनिवेश बन जाये । अगर हम अपने पब्लिक सेक्टर में पाकिस्तान की तरह 70 परसेंट बाहर से भीख मांग कर लगायें तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस देश में गणतन्त्र नहीं रहेगा बल्कि एक उपनिवेशवाद रहेगा । इसलिए हम किसी भी हालत में इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की तुलना पाकिस्तान से नहीं कर सकते और उन्होंने जिस आधार पर अपने अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रक्खा है वह आधार ही नहीं रहता है । उन्होंने हमारी तुलना तैवान के साथ की है लेकिन वे यह भूल गये कि तैवान के शहंशाह फारमूसा के यह शहंशाह श्रीमान् च्यांगकाई शेक, जिन्हें कि अमरीका ने बड़ी सहायता दी उनका परिणाम क्या हुआ ? वहां चीन में कम्युनिस्टों का साम्राज्य बन गया और आज तैवान के शहंशाह मुख्य भूमि चीन को कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में सौंप कर फारमूसा को उपनिवेश बना रहे हैं और मसानी साहब हमें यह विश्वास करने को मजबूर करते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की तुलना करें फारमूसा से । मसानी साहब कहते हैं कि हम अपने देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की तुलना इजरायल से करें । इजरायल आकाश से जमीन पर उतारा गया है । इजरायल की सारी योजना, सारी व्यवस्था मार्शल ऐड पर हुई द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद बची हुई उन सामग्रियों से हुई जिसको कि इन विजयी राष्ट्रों ने इजरायल के सिर पर थोप दिया । क्या वह चाहते हैं कि हम अपने देश की तुलना उस इजरायल से करें ? वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी तुलना जापान से करे जिसकी कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था 17 और कुछ प्रतिशत बढ़ रही है । अब मसानी साहब यह बतलायें कब वह समय था जापान के आर्थिक इतिहास में जब उसे गुलामी के दिनों में पूरे 200 वर्ष तक अपने देश के सारे रा मैटीरियल

को बाहर भेजना पड़ा हो और उसे भुखमरी का शिकार होना पड़ा हो ? जापान की आर्थिक व्यवस्था सन् 1905 से बहुत मुक्त रही है, उसे काफी राहत मिली है तो यह किस प्रकार सम्भव है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पिछले 17 वर्षों में जापान की तुलना कर सके ? इस प्रकार उनकी वह दलील, आर्थिक व्यवस्था की तुलना पाकिस्तान से, तैवान से, इजराइल से या जापान से की जाये बिल्कुल गलत और खोखली है । इतना ही नहीं इस से भी अधिक मुख्य बात मैं कह डालना चाहता हू और वह यह है कि हमारे देश ने जो भी योजनाओं में खर्च किया है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसका 40 प्रतिशत खर्च गैर-उत्पादक सोशल सिक्योरिटी, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य आदि पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और जाहिर है कि उससे तुरन्त उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता । हम सोशल सिक्योरिटी पर खर्च कर रहे हैं । अब आप ही फैसला कीजिये कि हिन्दुस्तान जो एक वैलफेयर स्टेट है, स्वास्थ्य पर, शिक्षा पर, सोशल सिक्योरिटी पर खर्च न करे और पाकिस्तान की तरह से जहां पर अधिनायकवाद है, रुपया खर्च करे ? किस नई बात पर उन्होंने प्रकाश डाला है ? हम जो इन कार्यों पर खर्च करते हैं, इस पर हमें नाज है । हमारे भूतपूर्व स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इन नीतियों का प्रतिपादन किया जिन नीतियों पर चल कर हम अपने रिसोर्सिस का चालीस प्रतिशत गैर-उत्पादक चीजों पर खर्च करते हैं ताकि जो बनने वाला इंसान है वह आज की सम्पत्ति तो नहीं लेकिन हां कल की सम्पत्ति अवश्य बन जाए । यह सीधी सी बात है । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि मसानी साहब की सारी दलीलें जो उन्होंने इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को पास करने के पक्ष में दी हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, बिल्कुल गलत हैं, उन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है ।

अभी अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री सुरेन्द्र द्विवेदी ने जो एक आखिर में वाक्य कह दिया उसको सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । उन्होंने कह दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री शास्त्री जो बात तो बहुत बढ़िया करते हैं लेकिन वे भी वही गलती कर रहे हैं जो गलती श्रीजवाहरलाल नेहरू कर रहे थे और उनके कारण ही सब कुछ हुआ है । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि किस विशेष भाग पर उस पालिसी के उनको आपत्ति है ? क्या जवाहरलाल जी द्वारा चलाई गई नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी पर उनको आपत्ति है, क्या समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था जो हम इस अपने गणतंत्रात्मक राज्य में स्थापित करना चाहते हैं उस पर आपत्ति है, क्या सोशलिज्म जो यहां हम लाना चाहते हैं, उस पर आपत्ति है यह तो उन्होंने एक स्वीपिंग रिमार्क पास कर दिया है । अगर उन्होंने अपने इस रिमार्क का विश्लेषण किया होता तो सम्भवतः हम उसका जवाब भी दे पाते । इस तरह से जवाब देना तो हमारे लिए बहुत मुश्किल है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : वक्त नहीं था ।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : एक बात अब मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट साथियों के बारे में कहूंगा । श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने, अर्थात् कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने इस सारे अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव में एक ही बात पर जोर दिया है और वह डी० आई० आर० के प्रयोग के बारे में है । हम यह नहीं चाहते है और सम्भवतः सरकार भी नहीं चाहती है कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के अन्तर्गत किसी भी आदमी को साधारण से साधारण आदमी को भी बन्द किया जाए । अगर किसी को इस के अन्तर्गत बन्द कर दिया गया है तो सरकार कहती है कि हम उस केस को रिव्यू करेंगे, उस पर विचार करेंगे । उस को सब केसिस पर विचार करना चाहिये । लेकिन एक बात आप अवश्य ध्यान में रखें । जिस देश की मिट्टी, हवा और अन्न पर पलने वाला आदमी चीन का यशोगान करे, जो चीन की लाल सेना को मुक्ति सेना कहे, उस आदमी को ऐसा कहने का क्या अधिकार है और क्यों न उस को डी० आई० आर० के

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

अन्तर्गत बन्द कर के रखा जाये ? मैं समझता हूं आज अगर श्री गोपालन द्वारा दी गई फास्ट की धमकी के आगे सरकार झुक जाती है तो यह सरकार कमजोरी दिखाएगी । मैं प्रो० मुखर्जी से तथा राइट कम्युनिस्टों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन का लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों के साथ क्या मतभेद है ? जो हम उन के बारे में कहते हैं, उस के सिवाय और भी क्या कोई मतभेद है । क्या यह बात झूठ है कि रूस ने और रूप के सब से बड़े इस जमाने के नेता खुश्चेव ने चीनियों के सम्बन्ध में वही बात नहीं कही है जो बात हम लोग कह रहे हैं ? इसलिय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का यह तर्क कि डी० आई० आर० का बड़ा गलत प्रयोग हुआ है, इसलिये अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाया जाना चाहिये बिल्कुल गलत है, निराधार है ।

सब से बड़ा आश्चर्य तो इस बात पर होता है कि इन्होंने कौन सा समय इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को लाने का चुना है । इन लोगों ने यह उचित समझा है कि ऐसे समय में इस प्रस्ताव को लाया जाए जब कि हमारी सीमाओं पर दानव पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण हो रहे हैं, जब कि हमारी शस्यश्यामला भूमि पर, पृथ्वी के स्वर्ग काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तानी हमले हो रहे हैं । काश्मीर में जनजागरण हो चुका है, वहां की जनता एक स्वर में एक वाणी में, हमलावर खबरदार, हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं तैयार, की ललकार मचा रही है । एक तरफ तो यह स्थिति और दूसरी तरफ ये अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव यहां लाये हैं । आज काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी लुटेरे, पश्चिमी साम्राज्यवादी देशों पर पलने वाले पाकिस्तान के लुटेरे हमारी सीमाओं में घुस आये हैं और उनका मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारी सेना के बहादुर जवान और अफसर, हमारी पुलिस के बहादुर सिपाही हमारे कर्मचारी, हमारी इंटेलीजेंस के कार्यकर्ता कटिबद्ध हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह उचित था कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को लाया जाता ? क्या यह उचित था कि उस समय इस प्रस्ताव को लाया जाता जब कि पूर्वी सीमायें हमारी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, वहां पर भी आक्रमण हो रहे हैं ? इन के दिमागों में आर्थिक नीतियां में जो खामियां हैं, उन को मैं जानता हूं । खाद्य स्थिति में जो बिगड़ा हुआ है, उस को मैं मानता हूं । लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी क्या यह ठीक था कि आज सम्पूर्ण संसार और इस देश के सामने यह कहा जाए कि हमें अपनी सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं है ? पाकिस्तान हम पर चढ़ा आ रहा है और क्या ये यह समझते हैं कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास हो जाने के बाद इस देश में नई सरकार इन की बन जाएगी ? क्या ये यह समझते हैं कि उस स्थिति में ये पाकिस्तान को हराने में सफल हो जायेंगे मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कोई सरकार पाकिस्तान को हराने में सफल हो सकती है तो वह यही सरकार हो सकती है, दूसरी कोई सरकार नहीं ।

प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने अपने बयान में स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि काश्मीर के बारे में उन की नीति क्या है । मैं अभी काश्मीर गया था और वहां की जनता का सन्देशा मैं ले कर आया हूं । वहां की जनता ने मुझ से कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य भागों में रहने वाले देशवासियों से तथा अपने प्रधान मंत्री से आप जा कर कहिये कि उन्हों ने लाल किले पर ऐतिहासिक पन्द्रह अगस्त को जो कुछ कहा है कि किसी से भी काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में बात नहीं की जा सकती है, वह उस पर अड़े रहें, फिर चाहे वह यू० एन० हो या पाकिस्तान हो । काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है और इस की सावरेनटी पर बात नहीं हो सकती है । मैं ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह तो साफ कहा है तब उन्हों ने मुझ से कहा कि अपने प्रधान मंत्री को कहो, बार बार उन को इस बात के बारे में कहो । 1947 में, उन्हों ने कहा, हम कहा करते थे हमलावर खबरदार,

हम काश्मीरी हैं तैयार, आज हम यह कह रहे हैं, हमलावर खबरदार, हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं तैयार ।

हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहते हैं । अगर यह एग्रेशन हुआ तो इस के लिये दोषी वही नहीं होगा जो कि एग्रेशन करता है, जो कि युद्ध छेड़ता है, दोषी इस के लिये केवल पाकिस्तान ही नहीं होगा बल्कि याद रखिये आप भी दोषी होंगे, शिकार मारने वाला व्याध ही दोषी नहीं होता है, उस व्याध को पनाह देने वाला भी दोषी होता है । अगर हमारी तटस्थता और शान्ति की नीति पाकिस्तान कमजोरी की नीति मानता है और उस के आधार पर अगर आपने आज जंग नहीं की तो आने वाला इतिहास आप को कमजोर कहेगा । इसलिये हम कहेंगे :

"समरशेष है नहीं पाप का भागी केवल व्याध,
जो तटस्थ हैं समय गिनेगा उनका भी अपराध"

आप का भी अपराध गिना जाएगा । इसलिये आज आप भी जो कमजोरी दिखला रहे हैं, उस को आप छोड़िये ।

आप के पास शस्त्र बल है । हमारे बहादुर जवान मोर्चों पर बड़ी बहादुरी दिखा रहे हैं । वे वहां लड़ रहे हैं ।

"जहां शस्त्र बल नहीं शास्त्र पछताते या रोते हैं"

आप जानते हैं कि तपस्वियों को तपस्या में सिद्धि तभी मिली थी जब धनुर्धर राम खड़े हो गए थे ।

"ऋषियों को भी सिद्धि तभी तप से मिलती है,
जब पहरे पर स्वयं धनुर्धर राम खड़े होते हैं।"

इसलिये आप को भी सिद्धि तभी मिलेगी जब आप धनुर्धर राम बन कर अपनी सीमाओं पर खड़े होंगे । प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज जब आप पर यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाया गया है और इस की सपोर्ट में, इस के समर्थन में जो इन्हों ने आंकड़े पेश किए हैं चाहे आर्थिक दृष्टि से या राजनीतिक दृष्टि से वे सब थोथे हैं, उन में कोई सार नहीं है । आप की सरकार मजबूत है । लेकिन आप को चाहिये कि आप ने वीयतनाम पर जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, आप ने काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस पर आप डटे रहें । आप काश्मीर की घाटियों, बारामूला की पहाड़ियों पर अनन्तनाग की तलहटियों पर यह नारा गूंज रहा है कि हम एक एक इंच भूमि की रक्षा करेंगे जो भी हमले होंगे उन का मुकाबला किया जाएगा । आज काश्मीर की जनता कह रही है कि राल्फ बंच जो आ रहे हैं, उन का काश्मीरी विरोध करते हैं । हम भी उन का विरोध करते हैं हमें आप इजाजत दीजिए कि हम उन्हें काले झंडे दिखा सकें । जब यू० एन० यह भी समझ नहीं पाया है कि पाकिस्तानी दानव लुटेरा है, आक्रामक है, हमारी शस्य श्यामला भूमि पर उस ने चढ़ाई की है, जनरल निम्मो जो काश्मीर में हैं वे भी इस को देख नहीं पाये हैं तो न्यूयार्क में इस को कैसे देखा जा सकता है । आज हम अपना जो विश्वास आप में दे रहे हैं इस विश्वास का प्रतिपादन आप कीजिये, इसका प्रतिफल आप हमें यह कह कर दीजिये कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात नहीं होगी, कारगिल के सैक्टर में हमारी फौजें जो बढ़ गई हैं, ठीक बढ़ गई हैं, और काश्मीर में जहां जहां तथा कथित सीज फायर लाइन है, वह गलत है और उस को आप तोड़िये और तोड़ कर आगे बढ़िये । देश आप के साथ है । वर्ना आने वाला इतिहास हमें और आप को माफ नहीं करेगा ।

Shri Mahatab (Angul): In the debate, the Opposition has made three points with regard to domestic affairs and one or two points with regard to our foreign policy. I do not attribute any motive to them. I have no doubt that they have brought up these issues with the best of intentions. They are as good representatives as I am, and I have no right, and I am not entitled, to attribute any motive to them. But I feel constrained to observe that these points could have been raised otherwise also. These points are important points

[Shri Mahatab]

which ought to be discussed as frequently as possible in this House and elsewhere also, but there are ways of raising these issues for serious discussion. Unless some propriety is observed in these matters, all these discussions may come down to a low level. That is my fear. And that has happened also here on this occasion.

The Finance Bill is there which will be coming up for discussion. In the course of the discussion on that Bill all these points could have been raised. Or these issues could have been separately discussed also, and I am sure Government would have agreed to discuss all these problems. Therefore, my submission is that this no-confidence-motion which means interruption in the normal business of the House seems to be rather unfair to parliamentary practice. I would request the Opposition parties and their leaders who are as good representatives of the people as any of us, to consider this matter in all seriousness, whether use should be made of this provision in our rules in order to raise these issues. After all, various issues can be discussed dispassionately by other means also.

As regards the points, the points which have been made are not new. These are all well known points, and these have been admitted by Government and all of us, and on many occasions all of us have applied our minds to these problems also.

I will address myself to the Opposition and request them to consider how these problems could be solved. Problems have to be faced; they are not to be shouted about because everybody knows the problems. The question is how to solve them.

With regard to domestic matters, three points have been made. One is the slow rate of growth the plans having not been able to achieve the targets. The second is the use of DIR in some states. The third is about prices including prices of foodstuffs. With regard to the first, slow rate of growth, you will remember that this very point was discussed here when the midterm appraisal report was before us. I had the opportunity to speak on that occasion. It is not merely Dr Lokanathan's report that has pointed out the thing. The report of the Planning Commission itself is there. I quoted from it then. The perspectives section of the Planning Commission gave us various statistics in a report to prove that the plans were not achieving their targets. Therefore, it is not a secret; it is not that something secret is being divulged here which Government wanted to conceal. It is really the Government which placed that report on the Table; it is the Government which gave us satistics for discussion as to how to find a solution.

The plans are not achieving their targets, why? The simple reason is this—I am not quoting figures and statistics because that will carry us too far from the main points Shri Masani compared the rate of growth in India with that elsewhere. He should compare also the rate of investment here with that elsewhere. If that is done, we will find that the rate of investment in India is much lower than that elsewhere. In other countries, they have more resources—I am not here to criticise how they raise them. But in India whenever efforts are made to raise resources, there has been discontent. Here we are in a difficult position because we have to carry out our plan in a democratic set-up. We have to take the people with us; we cannot just ride roughshod over the people. We have to take various factors into consideration.

Another difficulty in India is that although the plan in general has been accepted by all the political parties, even then when we come to brass-tacks, political advantage is taken of the discontent caused by raising resources needed for the plan. I will give an instance. Just after the mid-term appraisal, when it was found that

more resources had to be secured from the country itself in order to accelerate the progress, several measures were undertaken. When these measures were undertaken—I had the opportunity of seeing the note of the Planning Commission as to how these resources could be raised—accusation was made here on the floor of the House by many as if the Congress Party was not alive to miseries of people. In fact, in 1962, as early as that, the Congress Working Committee appointed a sub-committee, of which I was a member, to find out how the rate of progress could be accelerated. It met many times. Our report was just ready, but it could not be published because of the Chinese invasion. But the facts were known. The rate of progress could be accelerated if only there could be more investment. Various measures were undertaken to that end.

Here I would remind the House, how the difficulty arose. I do not support this side or that. The point is that we must face facts. The compulsory deposit scheme, the Gold Control Order and various other measures were undertaken at that time. But even a person like Shri Morarji Desai, with all his political standing, could not stand the discontent which arose out of these measures. What happened then? It was expected that all political parties would try to control that discontent, manage that discontent. But actually, political advantage was taken of that discontent. So the ruling party—this will apply to whichever party may be in power —found themselves in difficulties. Therefore, they had to retrace their steps. Some of these measures were withdrawn. Sufficient resources for the plan could not be raised.

Similarly, in the states, what do we find? They are expected to raise additional resources. But every state is now most unwilling to do that because of the political difficulty involved. They expect resources from the centre. The Central Government, it was suggested by Shri Khadilkar, should be firm. After all, the Central Government also is a representative body. It is not an autocratic body that it can ride roughshod over the states. All are bound together. We have to move together.

In this matter, what is expected of the Opposition is this. This was tried at one time. I had the opportunity of attending many of those meetings when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to invite leaders of the Opposition for discussion. He used to try his utmost to take the Opposition parties with him in this planning. After all, it is a national plan; it cannot be a party plan. No plan which is ever a party plan can be executed. Today one party is in power, tomorrow another may take its place. Therefore, in all countries, everywhere, the plan is taken to be a national plan. All the political parties broadly agree with the outlines of the plan. This has been done in India when the First Plan was drawn up. In the case of the Second Plan also, there was broad agreement on the outlines of the plan.

You will remember that Shri S. K. Dey, Minister in charge of community development, sent circular letters to all the states, and it was the policy —even now it is, I believe, the policy; it was the policy at least two years ago—that at the state level the leaders of all political parties should be called upon to participate in the working of the community development projects, as, it was considered to be a non-political organisation. But on all occasions, it has been our misfortune that whenever there is dicontent, whenever there is a little hardship to the people, instead of managing that, instead of controlling that, political advantage has been taken of that. Then the Government has had to retrace its steps.

So in this matter, we have to be clear in our mind as to what we want. We have gone ahead with the plan. The plan means that if we want to make our future bright, we have to suffer a little for the present. We have to invest. Investment means in-

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vestment for the future. The results cannot be had immediately. As soon as we accept this position, we should be prepared to meet, the discontent of the people. That can be done only if there is general agreement among the political parties in a democratic set-up. Otherwise, if it is expected that whatever the other political parties might do, one party which is strong should ride roughshod over the people and get things done, that is not possible to do. We have to bear that in mind. From that point of view we have to judge things as to whether we are proceeding along the right lines.

There may be many mistakes committed. I do not think it is Government's case that no mistakes have been committed. Nobody can claim that. There have been many mistakes. But to suspect the *bona fides* is not the proper thing to do in democracy. We must not suspect each other's *bona fides*. Whatever the Opposition says, they are quite honest in their views and convictions; whatever the Government on this side does, there is honesty there also. Let us meet here on an equal platform and find out solution to these problems.

As I said, the problem with regard to the plan is that of investment, which we must face squarely. Unless we do that, I do not think the rate of progress can be accelerated. Now I am speaking from a commonman's point of view. I do not understand the talk about differences regarding the size of the plan. Unfortunately, I have been seeing from the beginning—that is the opinion of many experts also, and that is the opinion of many members of the Government also and at one time it was seriously discussed—that the plan should be in terms of physical targets. It was seriously discussed at one time and considered that the plan should be formulated in terms of physical targets instead of monetary targets. The Fourth Plan is now said to be of the dimensions of Rs. 21,500 crores. On the basis of the measures which have been introduced by our Finance Minister, in terms of physical targets I think the plan will come down to Rs. 19,000 crores.

As prices of steel, petrol diesel etc. will increase, in physical terms the next Plan will be cut down by about Rs. 1,000 of Rs. 1,500 crores. That is my rough calculation. So, there is no meaning in discussing the plan in monetary terms. We have to think in terms of physical targets. If that is done, I think that much of the criticism can be met and discussed properly. Otherwise, we will land ourselves nowhere.

With regard to prices, this matter is under discussion at various levels, not that it is not known. I have been at it for the last two or three years, and I shall place the problem as I know it before the Opposition. Let us try to solve it without being critical of each other. Everybody is anxious to see that the prices are reduced. It should not be thought that none on this side realises the danger of rise in prices or the difficulties of the middle class people. Everybody realises it. The question is what is to be done.

Take the case of food. This again is a problem, a conundrum to be solved. The total food production is about 80 million tons. This year it is 88 million or so, but let us take it at 80 million. The consumption of the towns would roughly come to 20 to 25 millions. If that amount could come to the market, there would be no difficulty, but because of the rise of prices, the farmers can meet their needs if they sell only 10 to 15 million tons. As the prices are high, they are not in a hurry to sell as before. That has been admitted by Shri Masani also. Farmers are a little better off, to day therefore the old-time distress sale is not there. They can refrain from selling immediately. Up till now, 40 per cent of the

marketable surplus has not come. That means 12 to 13 million tons have come, the remaining has not come. Where lies this surplus?

It is true, as has been said by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, that not all the farmers are holding up the stocks. I would not call it hoarding. If one keeps one's own goods it is not hoarding. We are using wrong terms, we are victims of slogans in that respect. The farmers are holding up, they are not selling. On a rough calculation, 6 to 7 million tons must be with the comparatively large farmers, the number of whom would be about two crores in the whole of India, taking the statistics of holdings into consideration. Is it suggested that the Government of India will immediately apply DIR or some other law against these two crores of people or put them under arrest? Is it possible in a democracy when millions of people are involved?

Shri Khadilkar, I think, referred to N.E.P. of Lenin. This happened in Russia also when their planning proceeded. Lenin was living then. They had to retrace their steps, and allowed the marketable surplus to come to the market through trade channels. Here, I think Shri Vinoba Bhave is right. There is indecision not only on the part of the ruling party, but on the part of the Opposition also. I will place the problem, let them solve it today, I am sure everybody will accept it. The problem is whether the normal trade channel should be made use of for carrying the surplus from the farmer to the market, or a governmental machinery should be built up. There is an opinion that the trade channel should not be trusted, new governmental machinery should be built up. If that is so then this should have been done, in my opinion, during the First Plan itself. Then we would not have been in this difficulty today the situation would have been different.

Here I would put the question to Shri Masani and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty together. Let them give their agreed opinion as to which channel should be used. There the difficulty arises, because, after all, whatever differences exists in the country are reflected in the Government. After all Government is a representative body, it cannot be an autocratic body. That kind of authoritarian attitude should not be expected from an elected Government. Indecision is there in the whole country. That is to say, we have not yet decided what we should do. Let us solve the problem, how the marketable surplus should come out.

I would suggest for the consideration of the Members of the Opposition and our party also, that Government should not provide incentive to the farmers to sell away their surplus. At one time we suggested it in our party committee, of which Shri A. P. Jain was a member. What do these farmers want? Their first attraction is to build their houses. So, provide them with housing materials, steel cement, corrugated iron sheets etc., so that they would be inclined to sell their stocks. Then the marketable surplus is likely to come to the market. Then the Plan would take a different turn. Otherwise, to think that millions of people can be forced to sell their stocks of wheat or rice is not a practicable proposition.

I think these are all matters which can be discussed dispassionately round the table. There is no question of one finding fault with another because everybody is anxious to see that the marketable surplus comes to the market. The Food Minister, the Prime Minister, every one is anxious that the prices should come down but the question is how they will come down. Let us sit down and discuss the matter. I do not think anybody at any time will refuse to discuss matters, but there must be an atmosphere for that. If on every occasion political advantage is taken of the situation, then it becomes difficult for discussion. That is the present difficulty.

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With regard to food, it was once discussed on the floor of the House. I distinctly remember the marathon debate to which Shri S. K. Patil, the then Food Minister, gave a devastating reply, to the dismay of Members like Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, which left all gaping, and nobody could reply to him. The same situation, the same arguments are put forth now. Let us not go round and round the very same problem. Let us try to face the problem squarely and find out a solution.

With regard to the use of DIR, I know from my own experience that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are very much averse to taking recourse to this law in normal situations, and in fact, they disapproved it in the case of Orissa when the student agitation was going on, but in some States it is being used. There is no doubt that it is wrong. Supposing there is no emergency, am I to understand that lawlessness could not be tackled? Our officers are getting accustomed to rough and ready method, and they do not use the normal law. Under the existing laws, steps can be taken. But it is the business of State Governments. It should not be thought that the Central Government is such a powerful authority that it can compel the State Governments to do everything they like, but that is not possible. Let us think in a democratic way and behave in a democratic manner. We cannot expect the Central Government to act like the Moghul Emperors of the old days. They have to take into consideration the difficulties of the State Governments, as well.

14 hrs.

With regard to the happenings in Bihar, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that it was not the intention of the leaders that destruction of public property should take place, but nevertheless destruction of public property has taken place. Should destruction of public property be tolerated by anybody? If it takes place, it is to be condemned. Let us assume that the anger of the people is justified, that the people's discontent is justified, should that take the shape of destruction of public property? From newspapers I gather that the total value of public property destroyed in Bihar would come to about 2 crores. Who will pay that money? Will it not come again from these people themselves? This is a serious matter. Let us all with one voice condemn the acts of violence. We have to create an atmosphere of non-violence. Agitation is allowed; we can do satyágraha. But satyagraha has got such a far-fetched meaning now that even killing of human beings comes under satyagraha. I mean Satyagraha. There are many ways of peaceful and perfectly non-violent agitation. If we do not learn them then wrong leadership will land the country in serious difficulty. It is not merely a governmental problem or administrative problem. It is really a problem of the society. How will the society live if there is always an atmosphere of violence, if nobody is sure of his life and property; if some thing goes wrong and somebody feels angry he sets fire to the house. What will happen to the society? This is a problem which all the leaders should consider together and they should in one voice say: this is not the correct thing to do.

Something has been said about our policy of non-alignment. Foreign policy is based on enlightened self-interest. It is not a dogma or slogan or a virtue as prescribed in the scriptures. Whenever it requires to be changed, it will be changed. Today that policy is paying its dividends. Suppose India is in such a position that she can not defend herself without aligning with some power, am I to understand that the country is so attached to the policy of non-alignment that it will sit quite and allow itself to go to dogs? That is not so. Let us not stretch everything to what is known in logic as *reductio ad obsudrum*, to a position of absurdity.

With regard to Kashmir, now. Shri S. N. Dwivedy is a great patriot. I would appeal to him to consider whether it is correct to say that whenever a good thing is done the officers are responsible and they are to be given the credit, and whenever a thing goes wrong the political leaders are responsible; if the officers are doing good work they are doing it on their own without any direction from the Government, and if anything goes wrong, then it is the Government who are responsible. Please excuse me for my speaking frankly; this kind of utterances on the part of responsible leaders will create an atmosphere of indiscipline.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a complete misunderstanding.

Shri Mahatab: Government should be taken as a whole. For everything done right or wrong the, whole Government is responsible and Government means the chair beginning from the Minister down to the jawan who is on the field; all of them are responsible. You cannot make a distinction. Distinctions are made for other purpose and for this platform. Parliament is a responsible body. We are not in a public meeting. Time will soon come in 1967 when all loose things can be said on a lavish scale. But on this platform I think that whatever we say must carry weight. So far as Kashmir is concerned, nobody can go back on what has been said about it. It has become not only a question of prestige; it has become our flesh and blood and we cannot part with it. That is the present position. So far as foreign policy is concerned, how is it to be formulated? We are now faced with enemies on money sides. How to manage the situation is a question which must be left to the Government. To that extent we should have faith in the Government, whatever party may be in power. If there is any evidence, even a slight indication, that there is some deviation from the correct path, then alone we should come forward and offer criticism. Otherwise if we go on suspecting the motives of the Government, the Government itself will become weak.

Mr. Masani said something about Orissa elections. There are two points. Whenever any Opposition party demands an election, the ruling party must agree to it because this is a democracy and there should not be any hide and seek with regard to that matter. But I would plead with all the parties to take into consideration another factor which I placed before the Government when the mid-term election was held in 1961.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): It is not mid-term; the term has expired.

Shri Mahatab: I wrote to Jawaharlalji explaining to him my point of view. I may be excused. Although I am in a political party; I am partly in the academic field also and that makes me a sort of a split personality. Political parties are not everything in the world. Have not the people anything to say in the matter What about the people?

Shri Ranga: Should they not be given the opportunity of saying whether they would like to be loaded with this Biju-Patnaik and Co.?

Shri Mahatab: These are all good sentiments and I share them. But if elections are held in Orissa in 1966, separately from the general elections, the Orissa Government will have to spend Rs. 15 lakhs for that purpose.

Shri Masani: That is the price of a Federal Government.

Shri Mahatab: The Congress Party does not pay for it. The price will be paid by the people. It may be a small sum for States like Bombay or Bengal but it is a big sum in Orissa. If the two elections are held together, the cost will be borne by the State and the Centre. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : जब इस सदन के सदस्य गवर्नर बना दिये जाते हैं और फिर उपचुनाव होता है तो उसमें क्या जनता का पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है ?

Shri Mahatab: Assuming it is a wrong thing, that does not justify another wrong. My point is that we have to take into consideration the States finances. Secondly, I happen to be a Member of Parliament. Naturally I would like to have the support of seven Members down below; otherwise I will be left alone and I will have to campaign alone. If it is held along with the general elections, I will sink or swim together with seven others. That is a point of view which should also be taken into consideration.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, rising to support this motion of no-confidence I cannot escape feeling unhappy. Sir, I have just returned from my district and my State and I have seen people living in conditions in the 18th year of freedom which beggars description. I have seen people going without any cereal food for days together; I have seen people passing their days and living on boiled leaves and fruits. In West Bengal and in my district, rice is selling at places at Rs. 3 a Kg. This is the state of affairs to which this Government has brought the country and the people after 18 years of uninterrupted rule. It has been said from the other side—many hon. Members from the Congress Benches have spoken—that this no-confidence business has become a seasonal affair, concocted by the motely and disunited Opposition who want to take every opportunity to discredit the Government and perhaps in their hearts entertain a desire to sit on the Treasury Benches. But let us for a moment forget the Government and the Opposition here and think of those people in the villages, especially in the rural areas, be they in West Bengal or in Bihar or in Maharashtra or in Uttar Pradesh, the people who do not get a morsel of proper food a day. Whatever may be the reason, it should fill all of us, all those of us who get a satisfying meal at least every day, with a sense of crime, and the fact remains that this Government with an uninterrupted rule of 18 years have brought the common people to this pass.

I do not know whether I can evoke any sympathetic chord of response in the minds of gentlemen sitting opposite, but I am myself overwhelmed with a sense of futility, seeing conditions, in which the people live today, that our Constitution leaves me with no other device but to move this futile, paper no-confidence motion against this Government. I only hope that there are forces superior to this Constitution, sanctions superior to this Constitution, which will one day make the welfare of the people the supreme criterion to judge every action of the Government. Unfortunately, Sir, that is not the position today.

Hon. Members from the Government Benches have made much of the fact that this no-confidence motion has been moved at a time when the country faces external aggression. Pakistani infiltrators have crossed the ceasefire line and are attacking the country. Another determined enemy is biding time on the northern frontiers and may be at any time on our throats But is that a fact to be remembered by the Opposition alone? Is that not a fact to be remembered by the Government equally? And if that is so, was it not obligatory on the Government to tackle certain vital questions with the utmost priority? Any Government worth the name, which faces external aggression, at least sees to it that the people get their elementary necessities of life, the barest necessities of life. But has that been done? What has the

Government done since the Chinese aggression started? And how is it that the economic situation has been brought to such a pass?

Many things have been said on the other side, condemning the violence that has taken place in Bihar recently and in Calcutta a few days back, but with all the seriousness that I can command, I tell the Government and friends opposite that if they allow things to go on as they are continuing, if they do not stem this tide of accelerating deterioration and rot in the body politic, then, let them be prepared for the worst violence which would overwhelm not only them but the whole country as well. I tell the Government and the gentlemen sitting opposite, let them not lull themselves into complacence with the thought that this no-confidence motion, like others which were moved before, is destined to be defeated by an overwhelming majority. They have a majority. That is a fact. But a still more important fact remains: that this Government has failed on every count by which a Government should be judged or could be judged.

I do not want to go into detailed facts and statistics, but the simple fact remains: that only a few months back, the Food Minister here announced support prices for foodgrains and also the maximum prices for foodgrains which were enforced in different States, not under any special law but again under te Defence of India Rules. But I ask the Government, is there any part of the country where their control prices, whether enforced under the Defence of India Rules or the Essential Commodities Act, are really prevalent. Does their writ run? If this is the position with regard to such a vital matter as food; if this is the state to which you have brought your law and order, do you think that people will go on endlessly suffering starvation and bow down to your law and to your order?

That is why, although it is a very imperfect instrument of expressing popular discontent, we from these benches, as elected representatives of the people, have to take resort to this no-confidence motion. We know that this is bound to be defeated, but this will not be the end of the story. The history that is being forged by he suffering of the people outside will one day assert itself and sweep away not only your government but this farcical way in which you are using emergency powers and DIR.

Leaving aside for a moment the internal state of the country, what is the position on the frontiers? Who was responsible for our reverses in NEFA? We of the opposition were not in charge of the defence of the country. The people paid taxes to you in order to provide an effective defence. And, we know with what results. The result of the enquiry held by the Henderson-Brookes Committee has not yet seen the light of day. We knew then how you manage the defence of the country. There is the latest development on the Kashmir front—the invasion of infiltrators, thousands of them coming across the cease-fire line. Don't, for God's sake, ask the people to believe that all this happened overnight. Everybody knows that these infiltrators came over a period. They could come because, as Mr. Dwivedy said, your security, intelligence, military arrangements, everything was in a mess.

Now speakers from the government benches are eloquent about the patriotism of our Kashmir brethren. But did you, in these matters, listen to the advice of the Kashmir administration? Only two months back, I was in Kashmir and I was told on the authority of no less than the person who holds the highest office in the Kashmir Congress, the former National Conference, that whether in the matter of Abdullah, or security arrangements on the cease-fire line or

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in the matter of raising the issue in the UN, the advice of the Kashmir Government was never sought and never respected. Although I accompanied some of my Congress M. P. friends to that high personage, he appealed to me and said, "Although you belong to the opposition, you tell the Government that if they want to set things in Kashmir right, this is not the way they should deal with the Kashmir Government".

So, on all counts, whether it is a question of internal economy—leave aside planning and other things, but take the most vital thing, people's food, without which we cannot live—or whether it is a question of the country's security and external defence, on every single count, this government has failed. A few weeks back, an esteemed lady member on the government side characterised this government as prisoners of indecision. I say that she expressed her feeling of frustration very inadequately. This government is not merely a prisoner of indicision, but it is a government that does not know its own mind, that does not know its own policy, that does not present a united front and a united face to the people, a government whose members undermine each other, a government whose members are interested in sabotaging the professed policies announced on behalf of this government. That is why this no-confidence motion has been moved.

We know this motion will be thrown out in this House by the massive majority of the congress benches. But I appeal once again not to the members of the government benches alone, but to the genius of the congress party—we also once belonged to the congress—is this for which congress fought? Is this for which the martyrs laid down their lives? I ask the average members of the congress benches whether they have given the best to the country and thrown out the best leadership that they could yet throw out.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Sir, I rise to support the no confidence motion. When we are discussing this motion, I am bound to say that this government has turned the whole country so to say into a prison. At present, I know that more than 10,000 people are rotting inside jails in Bihar, Uttar Predesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala and everywhere. The DIR is being used indiscriminately against persons whose simple fault is that they demand food for two meals a day and for the holding of price line and reasonable earning so as to meet their daily necessities. And for these faults they are taken into custody under the Defence of India Rules, which has been denounced by all sections of people as black act.

Some time back a responsible Member of the Congress Party in the course of his speech referred to Sri A. K. Gopalan, who is now nearing his death as he is under going fast at the ripe old age of sixty. And nobody knows in the meantime what has happened, because the alarming report that has appeared in today's papers says that he is sinking on account of high blood-pressure. And the government spokesman comes here with the statement that they have not yet been able to get the full information from the Kerala Government. This is the situation, Sir.

It has been pointed out here and outside that this Government is taking the opportunity of the Emergency and this DIR for throwing hundreds of persons into prison, simply to keep themselves in power and for nothing else. The Defence of India Rules are used in our State, for what reason? To suppress the movement of the people who agitate and who hold meetings and demonstrations against the action of the Government in increasing the tramfare—of a tram service which is still under a British company. Simply for asking persons not to go by tram or to boycott the tram or not to pay the enhanced tramfare they are taken into custody and they are still kept in prison.

Everywhere this is the situation. Only three or four days back there

was firing in Kolhapur. And the incidents in Bihar have enlightened people throughout India as to how vindictive this Government is. The government party is making the charge that there was violence and that there was destruction of public property. But the government spokesmen and the Congress Members are not asking the Government what they were doing when the people were starving and eating leaves, when they were eating the jute leaves. They were not getting even one meal a day. And if these hungry people march and demonstrate and ask for food, the police charges them with bayonets and bullets This is the situation that is prevailing now.

So, whatever may be the fate of this no-confidence motion, I am certain that millions of people outside this Parliament have expressed their no-confidence in this Government. Even yesterday, thousands of teachers who came from all over the country demonstrated before the Parliament. And what was their demand? They are asking the Government for a long time to fix a national minimum pay scale throughout the country. But the Government is paying no need to their requests, and that is why they are coming and doing *dharna* and demonstrating here that their demands are not being fulfilled. So, Sir, if this is the condition and if this path is chosen by the secondary school teachers, what the people in other spheres of life will do?

So, the Congress Members may derive solace or get consolation that they have got the majority and that they can defeat this sort of no-confidence motion. But if they go back to their constituencies, if the Bihar Members go back to their constituency, they will see, if they have got their eyes open, what is the pitiable condition that is faced by the people, and how furious the people are against the Government. The condition is more or less the same in every part of the country.

Some time back Shri Khadilkar mentioned that fod is a very sensitive thing. Where it is a matter of food, man does not care even the bullet. And that has been proved. Not this time, but even in the past, many millions of people faced anything for food. And what is the situation on the food front? Enough has been discussed here, and so I do not want to go into detail. But in our State where there is rationing, in the City of Calcutta and its suburbs, in the rural areas, rice is selling from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per Kg. And at what time is it sold at this price? It has come out in a weekly paper, *Blitz*, as to what is the condition now and how impossible it is for the people to manage. A Rural Household Survey, carried out by the National Council of Allied Economic Research has calculated that over 250 million people get a daily income of 68 paise, another 100 million get 42 paise, the income of 30 million is 32 paise per capita, and the last 10 million earn only 27 paise. So, with a daily income of 27 paise how can a man manage his two meals a day? This may please be answered by those who are so vociferously advocating the actions of this Government.

Not only the prices of rice and wheat, the prices of all essential commodities have gone so high that it has become impossible for the common man to purchase even the bare necessities of daily life. I can quote here several statistics, but I have no time. But from only one instance it will be established to what extent the condition has deteriorated. As regards mustard oil which is used by the average Bengali family, even a year back we could get it at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.75 per seer. Now-a-days you cannot get it even if you pay Rs. 5 per Kg. As regards fish, Bengal has forgotten the taste of fish. When we go to the market, even for the little fish that comes, the cost that we have to pay is so much that the average people cannot afford to pay it. And sometimes jokingly the *machhwas*, the fishermen, tell the customer, "you put your finger on the fish and go back to your house, your wife will get the smell from it and she will manage with the smell". That is

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the condition. Not only oil and fish but everything has now become beyond the reach of the average people. The ruling party like an ostrich may put their head inside the sand and say that everything is all right, they might say *sub jhoota hai*, our Government is running well, but the reality is not so. The reality is that even after 18 years of independence, even after completion of nearly three Plans, even after spending nearly Rs. 2000 crores, near famine condition is now prevailing throughout the country. Not only in Bengal, not only in Bihar, not only in Maharashtra, everywhere, even in the surplus States like Andhra Pradesh, there is scarcity of food, there is rise in the prices. This thing is going on.

How long will the people tolerate this thing? They are bound to come on the street and agitate. If the Government thinks that they can curb or suppress this agitation by bullets, lathis and by police repression I think, as it is impossible to build a castle in the air, it is impossible to crush this democratic movement throughout the country simply by repression and DIR. Therefore, the Government must try to understand and remedy the situation that is prevailing the country (*Interruption*).

Why are they hesitating to take action against the culprits who are hoarding foodgrains and other essential commodities? It has been mentioned by some respectable Congress leaders that the farmers are hoarding. From my practical experience I can say that even 5 per cent of the farmers do not have the foodgrain to hoard. Where is all the food going? All this food is going into the godowns of the hoarders and profiteers. These profiteers and hoarders are earning a lot of black money. They again invest that black money to loot the people. This Government has no guts to touch these anti-social elements. How can they? These people are the main base of the Congress. They supply funds during the elections. The Congress Party collect money from these hoarders, black-marketeers and speculators. How can they take action against these people? Therefore, Sir, we have no confidence on this Government. This Government will never be able to solve this food problem or any problem that we may have.

Take the case of the working people. What is happening? Our production has increased. Productivity has increased. But the real wages of the workers have gone down. It is not that I am saying this, even the Government spokesman, the Labour Minister himself, has said that the real wage of the workers has not increased. I say it is still below the pre-independence level. Some cash money has come to the pockets of the white-collar workers, but even in respect of the government employees I may say that the money that they are getting is not equivalent to 87 per cent of the value that they would get in pre-independence days. Like this I can give many figures. On the other side, if we take the profit figure it is soaring high. The amount of profit earned by monopolists and big industrialists is going higher and higher every day. Therefore, the position is that when production has increased, when productivity has increased and the Government boasts of increase in production, the conditions of the workers are getting worse day by day.

Sir, 40 per cent of the total number of industrial workers are getting their D. A. linked up with the cost of living index figures and the rest 60 per cent are not getting even that. Even those who are getting their D. A. linked up with the cost of living index figures are being cheated by the fraudulent methods of compilation of the cost of living index. Now, when there is constant rise in prices in West Bengal, the D.A. of the engineering and textile workers was cut to the tune of Rs. 5.20 to Rs. 5.40.

For the last three months the jute workers there are getting less D. A., because of the faulty compilation, to the tune of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per month. The workers are wondering as to under which rule they are living, whether they are living under Mohamed Tuglak's rule or under the Congress rule.

The price of every commodity is becoming beyond the reach of the common man. But the D.A. of the workers is cut. Who is responsible for it? When we raised this question here the hon. Minister replied that it is for the Government of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal says that they are not responsible for these faulty calculations, the Central Government is supplying these figures and they are giving the D. A. based on those calculations. I put a question to the Minister here only yesterday. I asked whether the Government of West Bengal had requested the Central Government to set up an expert committee to go into the details of these faulty compilation of cost of living index figures. The reply was that it is not for the Central Government to set up a Committee and that the West Bengal Government if it so desires can set up a committee.

Sir, where will the workers go? The tea plantation workers have taken a decision to go on strike. The Government will say that they are *Cheenwalas* or agents of Pakisan or China. Do you know that the INTUC have also given notice of this strike? It is not only the AITUC that has done it. Why? The Minimum Wage Committee gave a decision which is statutorily binding on he employers, but the employers are not abiding by it. Days after days were taken by the employers are the Government machinery for conciliation but no decision could be reached. What are the workers to do? They have to see that they get their demands. They are are not getting their legal claims by constitutional methods. What is the way out other than going on strike. Therefore, the Government and the Congress Party should think over the situation. The situation is not so simple that simply by taking the opportunity of their being in power and suppressing the people's movement by repressive measures they can escape the consequences of the situation. The people will not tolerate it any longer. They are not tolerating it even now. From Bihar, Kolhapur and other places the Government must learn a lesson.

Now, take DIR. What a preposterous instrument of oppression. A news item has appeared today in *Patriot* and other papers that *sandesh* in West Bengal has been banned under the DIR. *Sandesh* is a traditional sweet of Calcutta and now it has come under the DIR so that there will be no shortage of milk by diversion for preparation of *sandesh*. Is it because family planning is applied to cows also and for that source of supply of milk has become so scarce? Now the West Bengal people have got to stop eating *sandesh* because of the mad policies of the government.

Take, again, the reasons given for detaining the Left Communists. I say that this Government has not given a single reason, not adduced a single evidence in justification of the detention of these people. It is said that Shri Gopalan is a left Communist and he has soft feelings towards China. Then why is Dr. Lohia put in prison in Bihar? Is it not for supporting the demands of the Bihar people for food or lesser tuition fees for Bihar students?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): What about the secret meeting?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya: I say it is a false and blatant lie. An hon. Member during the course of his speech yesterday referred to secret circulars. I challenge the government and that particular hon. Member to come out and publish that document. Then people can judge who is right and who is wrong.

Then, Government are not prepared to face the courts in these cases. They act in a shameless manner. They

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

blame us for bringing in the no-confidence motion at this critical juncture when Pakistan army is invading Kashmir. But the Government have no respect for its own courts and their decisions. Recently, petitions were filed by four detenus in the Allahabad High Court, challenging their orders of detention. Even before the petitions were heard by the Court, they were released by Government. Why? Why did the Government party come out with an affidavit that they are going to release them so that the petitions will become infructuous? That is a trick of the Government. I appeal to the Congress Members to condemn this action of the Government if they have got any respect for the court of law. In the case, when the detenus were released by the UP Government because of the fear of the court ordering them to release those people, Nanda's henchmen were waiting outside with fresh warrants for their detention. When the UP Government could not satisfy the Allahabad High Court about the justification for the detention and release them because they are afraid of the Allahabad High Court coming to the conclusion that the detention was *mala fide*, how could a fresh order be served by the Central Government for the detention of the very same people? It amounts to doing things in a round about way to avoid strictures from courts of law. The explanation given by Government is also fantastic.

I could also cite many examples where old and ailing men have been kept in jail under DIR. Janab Musafir Ahmad, who has dedicated his whole life for the cause of the poor and down-trodden, he is inside Dum Dum jail. The poor Shri Parulekar was not given any treatment before his death and the Home Minister came out with a statement stating what his wife Shrimati Godavari Parulekar said with regard to his treatment. I know in what circumstances that poor lady who is still in detention had to give such a statement. Otherwise, she would not have had an opportunity even to get back the dead body of her husband, Parulekar, who was a member of this House. So, under threat such a statement was issued by Shrimati Godavari Parulekar, wife of Shri S. S. Parulekar. Long detetion and lack of medical treatment was the cause of death of Parulekar.

My voice may be feeble and the no-confidence motion may not get majority vote, but I have seen during my visits to various parts of the country that all sections of the people have lost their confidence in this Government. When this Government appeals for national unity for the defence of the country, for the defence of our borders, nobody grudges it. But how can it be done when this Government cannot guarantee two square meals a day for the poor man, when the Government cannot guarantee a need-based national minimum wage for the worker, when the Government cannot guarantee the minimum civil liberties to the common citizens? Now the citizens do not know when they will be arrested and for what. This state of affairs cannot last long and so the sooner this Government goes the better it will be for the country and its people.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो भाषण हुए हैं, उन को सुनती रही हूं। मैं ने उन बातों को सुना जिन का उत्तर इस संसद् में कल से दिया जा रहा है और कल से ही नहीं बल्कि बराबर इस संसद् में दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य अगर यह समझते हैं कि वे अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव इस लिये इस संसद में ला सकते हैं कि डी० आई० आर० के अन्दर वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों को पकड़ कर बन्द किया गया है, उनको बन्द किया गया है जोकि इस देश में उपद्रव और विद्रोह मचाने की तैयारी करते रहे हैं और आगे भी जब कभी मौका मिलेगा, करेंगे और इसके बारे संसद और

यह देश उन का साथ देगा तो मेरे ख्याल में वे सपने देख रहे हैं, जागे हुए नहीं, सो रहे हैं।

इसी संसद में जब इस मामले पर बहस हुई थी तब सभी दलों ने, सभी पार्टियों ने, संसद के सभी सदस्यों ने एक मत हो कर सरकार के इस फैसले का समर्थन किया था दो चार जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मैम्बर यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं सिर्फ उनके मुंह से यह बात नहीं निकली थी जो संसद के अन्य सभी सदस्यों के मुंह से निकली थी कि डी० आई० आर० के अन्दर अगर ऐसे विद्रोहियों को या विद्रोह मचाने वालों को साजिश और योजना करने के अपराध में पकड़ा गया है तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस लिए मैं नहीं समझती हूं कि जो युक्ति इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के लिए दी जाती है, यह कोई बहुत अच्छी युक्ति है।

मैं उन बातों को दौहराना नहीं चाहती हूं जो बातें यहां कही गई हैं और जिन बातों की चर्चा गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में की थी। मैं समझती हूं कि रिपोर्ट में वे घटनायें नहीं हैं जो होनी चाहियें थीं। परन्तु यह आभास अवश्य मिलता है रिपोर्ट के पन्नों को देखने से कि जो कुछ भी वे योजना कर रहे थे या करने वाले थे उसका अंजाम बहुत भयंकर होने वाला है।

15 hrs.

कानून की ये सिफारिश करते हैं। किस से ये कानून की सिफारिश करते हैं ? जो कानून में खुद विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, जो कानून के शिकंजे से अपने को बचा कर रखने के लिए अन्दर जा कर बन्द कमरों में साजिशें किया करते हैं उन्हें जब मौका मिलता है, कानून की चादर में अपने को ढक लेने का तो फिर कानून की चादर की तलाश करते हैं, काश कानून ऐसा होता कि इनके बन्द अंधेरे कमरों में जो योजना होती है, उन तक कानून पहुंच पाता। अगर कानून के पंजे वहां तक पहुंच पाते तो हमें डी० आई० आर० में इन्हें पकड़ने की जरुरत न पड़ती और कानूनी ढंग से बड़े पैमाने से इनका बन्दोबस्त किया जा सकता था। परन्तु जिस तरह के कानूनों में ये विश्वास करते हैं, उस तरह के कानूनों में हम विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। दुनिया में ऐसे कानून हैं जो कि खुलेआम जनता के बीच चौराहे में ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ कर जनता के हवाले कर देते हैं लेकिन उन कानूनो का हम इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं चूंकि हम प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति में अपने उसूलों को बांध चुके है। हम प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति में विश्वास करते है। इसलिए हम से यह आशा न करें कि हम इन कोठरियों में होने वाले काले कारनामों को कानून की शरियत में लायेंगे और बेकाम कर देंगे। चूंकि मासूम कानून उन की उन बातों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता, चूंकि उस के हाथ उन की करतूतों तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं, जब इस लिये मैं उन को उस की शरण में जाते देखती हूं तो मुझे हंसी आती है। कानून न कभी उन्होंने माना है और न कानून उन को वह हक़ देगा कि जिस के अन्दर वह कमरे में बैठकर इस मुल्क की सरकार के खिलाफ साजिश करें, एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कुचक्र के फेर में पड़ कर अपनी कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साजिशों को कामयाब बनाने के लिये। यह नहीं बात हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। माओं त्से तुंग के उस वक्तव्य को हमने भी पढ़ा है, हमने भी यह देखा है कि मुल्क के ऊपर चढ़ाई करो, उस के बाद जब मौका मिले तो थोड़ा पीछे हट जाओ, आगे मत बढ़ो, परन्तु इस के साथ साथ इस बात की तरफ तवज्जह रक्खो और काफी ध्यान रक्खो कि मुल्क में अराजकता फैलाओ जिस पर तुमने चढ़ाई की है, मुल्क में विद्रोह को जगाओ, विद्रोह की आग लगाओ, जब वह मुल्क टूट कर टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाये तो उस पर मुल्क पर अपनी चादर फैला दो तानाशाही की और शहंशाही की। हम इन बातों को अच्छी तरह जान चुके हैं, हर पहलू को समझ चुके हैं। हम देश को दूसरा कम्बोडिया और कोरिया नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, हम देश को दूसरा

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

वियटनाम नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहूंगी कि उन लोगों को इस बात का मौका न दिया जाय कि वह इस बात की साजिशें करें कि हिन्दुस्तान को दूसरे वियटनाम में बदल दिया जाये । जो कुछ वहां पर हो रहा है उसका उन को कोई दर्द नहीं है । ऊपर से कहते जरूर हैं कि दर्द है उन को मासूम बच्चों और विधवाओं का । लेकिन दर्द कहां हैं उन लोगों के लिये जो कि वियटनाम में मारे जा रहे हैं, चाहे गल्ती किसी की भी हो । इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि जिस देश के कुचक्र से वियटनाम की दुर्दशा हुई है, हम उस कुचक्र को इन लोगों की मार्फत हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं फैलने देंगे ।

जो कुछ मसानी साहब ने कहा उस के बारे में मुझ से पूर्व वक्ता ने काफी समय व्यतीत किया कल भी उस के बारे में काफी उत्तर दिया जा चुका है, उस के बारे में मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहती थी, लेकिन मैंने सोचा कि कुछ जरूर मसानी साहब की बातों का जवाब दूं । मसानी साहब अपनी जबान को बहुत रेशमी बनाकर बोलते हैं । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि रेशमी जबान के तानों बानों में वह जो बात कहते हैं कभी कभी उस में लाख रुपये की बात कह जाते हैं । जबान उन्होंने लाख रुपये की पाई है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, परन्तु अफसोस कि मसानी साहब को उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना आया । ऐसी अच्छी जबान पाकर मुल्क का कुछ भला होना चाहिये था । इन हाथों से मुल्क का कुछ भला होना चाहिये था, लेकिन मसानी साहब जैसे सदस्य से--जिन के बारे में मुझे काफी श्रद्धा है उन के विचारों और वसूलों के बारे में नहीं परन्तु उन की तवज्जह के बारे में कि वह काफी तकलीफ उठाकर काफी मेहनत करके अपनी बातों को रखते हैं--मुझ को यह उम्मीद नहीं थी कि आज के इस मौके पर यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लायेंगे । मसानी साहब पार्लियामेंट के एक माने हुए सदस्य हैं, मसानी साहब उन सदस्यों में से हैं जो पार्लियामेंट के इस मंच पर बैठ कर आगे आने वाली संसद के लिये कानून बनाते हैं, जो आगे आने वाली संसद् के लिये संस्कार बनाते हैं । आगे आने वाली संसद् के इतिहास में वह पन्ने लिखे जायेंगे जिन से आगे जो संसद् बैठेगी वह इन प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, इन उसूलों के आधार पर इन संस्कारों के आधार पर चलेगी और उन पर अपना काम कर सकेगी । वही मसानी साहब आज के दिन अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाये हैं संसद् के सामने । क्या कहना है ।

क्या कश्मीर की सीमा पर, कच्छ की सीमा पर, बंगाल की सीमा पर, जो सीमा समुद्र से आकर टकराती है उस को छोड़ कर, ऐसी भी कोई सीमा है हिन्दुस्तान की जहां आज ऐसे बादल नहीं छा रहे हैं जो कि हमारे लिये बहुत बुरे बादल हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में जब मसानी साहब खुद बाहर जाकर बड़े लम्बे लम्बे भाषण देते हैं और सेना को चुनौती दिया करते हैं कि हमें इस देश की मिल कर रक्षा करनी है, मिल कर सारी समस्याओं का मुकाबला करना है, तब वह यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाते हैं संसद् में । और यह जानते हुए, वह खुद कहते हैं अपने भाषण के शुरु शुरु में, कि उनको मालूम है कि यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास नहीं होगा, वह इसे लाते हैं । जब वह पास नहीं होगा तब आप इस प्रस्ताव को लाये क्यों ? क्या अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव कोई खिलौना है, कोई मोम का पुतला है । आखिर उस की कोई अहमियत होती है । यह ठीक है कि आज कांग्रेस का बहुमत है । परन्तु बहुमत होते हुए अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का जो महत्व होता है वह कम नहीं हो जाता । मैं तो कहती हूं कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव जो होता है उसका बड़ा महत्व होता है पार्लियामेन्ट के इतिहास में । यहां ही नहीं हर जगह की

पार्लियामेन्ट की इतिहास में महत्व होता है अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का । अगर संसद में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया जाये तो देश की जनता की धड़कनों को लेकर आना चाहिये ।

अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव जनता भी किया करती है, लेकिन जनता अपने तरीके से करती है और आप को मालूम है कि वह कैसे करती है । अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव जनता किया करती है मत दे कर के सरकार की विरोधी पार्टियों को । लेकिन जब इस अधिवेशन में नो कांफिडेंस मोशन सदन में आने वाला था तब तीन नये सदस्य संसद में आये और तीनों कांग्रेस की ओर के आये । विरोधी दल को यह सौभाग्य नहीं प्राप्त हुआ कि उन की तरफ से कोई सदस्य आ कर यहां पर शपथ ग्रहण करता । यह है जनता का विश्वास जो उस ने कांग्रेस को दिया है ।

यह मैं नहीं कहती कि कांग्रेस ने कोई गलती नहीं की, उसने जो कुछ किया है अच्छा ही किया है, उस में कोई कमी नहीं है । अगर कोई ऐसा कहने की हिमाकत करता है तो वह मनुष्य नहीं है, देवता है, वह पृथ्वी का नहीं है स्वर्ग का है । पर कांग्रेस जो भी गल्तियां करती है उन से फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करती है, वह सोचती है कि दूसरी बार वह गलती न हो । अपनी गलतियों से हम सीखते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे कोशिश नहीं करते सीखने की । जो भी गलतियां कांग्रेस ने की हैं, मैं उन की वकालत नहीं करती । बहुत सी गलतियां हुई हैं जिन को विरोधी पार्टियां बतलाती हैं । अगर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव न आया होता और इस तरह की बातें कही जाती तो हम भी कहते कि कई बात सही कही गई हैं । लेकिन अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के नीचे वह चाहते हैं कि सरकार को गिरा दें, तो जनता कहती है कि नहीं, वह गलती नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि जनता उस सरकार को चाहती है जिसके आप चिथड़े करने की बात करते हैं, और उस के ख्वाब देखते हैं । जनता उसी सरकार को मत दे कर संसद में लाती है, और उस का जीता जागता नमूना वह तीन सदस्य हैं जिन्होंने संसद में आकर शपथ ग्रहण की है, ऐसे समय में भी जब कि खाद्य समस्या विकट है, जब कि सीमा पर हमारे मामले काफी उलझ गये हैं । ऐसे समय में जनता उन लोगों को बाई एलेक्शनन्स में मत देती है । अगर हम कभी हार भी जाते हैं बाई एलेक्शन में तो जितनी तवज्जह हम देते हैं कि हम क्यों हारे उतनी शायद विरोधी पार्टियां नहीं देती ।

जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव श्री मसानी लाये हैं वह बहुत मौजूं नहीं है । अच्छा होता कि श्री मसानी कोई प्रस्ताव खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में लाते, मंहगाई के बारे में लाते । तब शायद इधर के बहुत से सदस्य उन का साथ देते कि हां यह समस्यायें हैं परन्तु इन समस्याओं का जो समाधान वह सरकार को हटा कर करना चाहते हैं वह ठीक समाधान नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि विरोधी पार्टियों ने कौन सा मैनिफेस्टो निकाला है जिस की बुनियाद में जा कर हम कह सकें कि वह समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है । आज विरोधी पार्टी वाले मंहगाई की बात करते हैं । मैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी के मेम्बरों से जानना चाहती हूं कि उन की तरफ से ऐसा कौन सा मजमून निकला जो रास्ता दिखा सका हो कि मंहगाई को खत्म करने का यह साधन है, और चूंकि सरकार उन को नहीं अपना रही है इसलिये वह सरकार को हटाना चाहते हैं । आज स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग बहुत सी चीजों को हटाना चाहते हैं । वह कहते हैं कि कंट्रोल खत्म कर दो । कंट्रोल कैसे खत्म कर दो और क्यों खत्म कर दो । आज श्री मसानी साहब यह नहीं कहते कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति का ढांचा कैसा हो । श्री मसानी साहब एक पुस्तक को अपनी बाइबिल समझते हैं जिस को उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुनाया । मैं समझती थी कि श्री मसानी में इन्सटीट्यूट आफ एकानमिक ऐंड साइंटिफिक रिसर्च ऐसोसिएशन से कुछ ज्यादा

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

अकलमन्दी होगी, उन में सोचने समझने का माद्दा कुछ होगा । मैं इस तरह की पुस्तकों को बहुत ज्यादा महत्व नहीं देती । ऐसी पुस्तकें बहुत ज्यादा निकला करती हैं । वह क्यों निकला करती हैं, कैसे निकला करती हैं यह भी बहुत अच्छी तरह समझती हूं । मसानी साहब ने उन में दी हुई बातों की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह दी हैं, पर अगर वह अपने दिमाग से, अपनी बुद्धि से उन बातों को सोचते तो मैं समझती हूं कि वह ऐसी गल्तियां न करते जो उन्होंने अपने भाषण में की हैं । मसानी साहब ने उस पुस्तक को अपनी बाइबिल समझ कर उस के एक एक लाइन को, एक एक लफ्ज को यहां पर रखा । जब मैंने उस पुस्तक को पढ़ा तो मैंने सोचा कि कहीं श्री मसानी की स्पीच को ही तो नहीं पढ़ रही हूं । मुझे उन की कही हुई सारी बातें उस पुस्तक में मिल गई जो कि उन्होंने उस किताब में से निकाल कर रखी हैं । एक छोटा सा समुदाय है जो कि इस तरह की रिसर्च किया करता है । श्री मसानी साहब ने कोई बड़ा रास्ता मुल्क के सामने नहीं रखा जिस से मुल्क को आगे बढ़ने में मदद मिलती । विरोधी पार्टियों ने कोई ऐसी बात समझाने की बात नहीं की कौन सा रास्ता हम अख्त्यार करें, कोई अहमियत का सुझाव देने की कोशिश नहीं की जिन से हम अपने मसलों और समस्याओं का समाधान कर लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह कहते हैं कि हम प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति को मानते हैं । मैं उन से जानना चाहती हूं कि आज एशिया में और मध्य एशिया में ऐसे कौन से देश हैं जो हमारी तरह की प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति के उसूलों पर चलते हुए अपने आर्थिक विकास को हमारी तरह कामयाबी से चला रहे हैं । मैं इसके बारे में चेलेंज देना चाहती हूं कि ऐसा कहीं नहीं हो रहा है ।

वह डिमाक्रेसी की बात करते हैं । मुझे मालूम है कि आज दुनिया में कई तरह का प्रजातंत्र चल रहा है, जैसे गाइडेड डिमाक्रेसी मिलिटरी डिमाक्रेसी, बेसिक डिमाक्रेसी । प्रजातंत्र की ये पद्धतियां आज बहुत से मुल्कों में चल रही हैं और शायद उनका आर्थिक विकास हम से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मालूम होगा । लेकिन जिस तरह से उन देशों में प्रजातंत्र चल रहा है, क्या उसी तरह मसानी साहब भी इस देश में चलाना पसन्द करेंगे ? एक तरफ तो वे व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते है कि जो स्वतंत्र हो कर चल रहा है, उसको इतनी जल्दी चलाओ जिससे कि वह रास्ते में थक कर बैठ जाए ।

मैं भी दुनियां के दूसरे मुल्कों के इतिहास के बारे में जानती हूं । मैं भी अर्थ शास्त्र की एक छोटी सी विद्यार्थी हूं । मैं इस बात का दावा करती हूं कि आज दुनिया में जितने मुल्क, जिनको अंडर डेवेलप्ड कहा जाता है, वह कोई हमारी पद्धति को ले कर के अपनी उन्नति नहीं कर रहे हैं । मै यह भी जानती हूं कि दूसरे मुल्कों में क्या हो रहा है । हम आज छोटे छोटे मुल्कों को ले कर उनसे इस देश का मुकाबला करते हैं, जैसे मलाया से, सिंगापुर से, कम्बोडिया से, सीलोन से, घाना से, या ईजिप्ट से । उन देशों में जो अन्न की पैदावार होती है उसका मुकाबला इस देश से किया जाता है । हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, उसकी बहुत बड़ी और बढ़ती हुई आबादी है । इसका मुकाबला उन छोटे देशों से नहीं किया जा सकता ।

जिस दिन हमने इस देश में प्रजातंत्र की बुनियाद रखी थी, उसी दिन हमें मालूम था कि देश में अन्न की कमी है और यह कमी बनी रहेगी । यह ठीक है कि ऐसे छोटे देशों जैसे घाना, ईजिप्ट, कम्बोडिया, और लाओस में अन्न की कमी नहीं है । आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि ये पिछड़े हुए देश भी अन्न के मामले में हम से पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं । वे इतना

अन्न पैदा करते हैं कि उसे बाहर के देशों को भी निर्यात कर सकते हैं । हमारी यह बदकिस्मती है कि हमारी जनसंख्या इतनी घनी रहते हुए भी उत्पादन कम है । हमको इस समस्या को हल करना है । हम इसको डी० आई० आर० के मातहत नहीं हल कर सकते । हम स्वतंत्र प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति के अनुसार अपने उसूलों पर चलते हुए इन समस्याओं को हल करना चाहते हैं, यह हमारे लिए कोई शर्म की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि गौरव और गर्व की बात होनी चाहिए ।

मसानी साहब जान लुई को प्राय: कोट किया करते हैं । वह अर्थशास्त्र के बहुत बड़े विद्वान हैं । मैं भी उनके कुछ शब्द श्री मसानी के सामने रखना चाहती हूं, उनको वह ध्यान से सुनें । उन्होंने कहा है :

> "Economic growth is not all honey and milk, or more accurately, the honey and milk come only after the sweat and tears have been shed."

हमने तो अब अपना खून और पसीना बहाना शुरू किया है । हमें तो आजादी बड़ी आसानी से मिल गयी । उन मुल्कों की तरफ तवज्जह कीजिए जिन को आज तक आजादी हासिल नहीं हुई और जो लड़ते लड़ते थक गए हैं । आप अल्जीरिया की तरफ तवज्जह कीजिए । उसके मुकाबले में हमारा देश कितना खुशकिस्मत है कि हम ने इतनी सहूलियत से आजादी हासिल कर ली । आज हम अपना पसीना बहा रहे हैं । आज हमको मौका मिला है अपनी देश की समस्याओं को हल करने का । लेकिन जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य को बनाना चाहते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं, जो इस सरकार को हटा कर हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य की बागडोर अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं, जो आज इस सरकार को हटाने के लिए अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उनके मुंह से हम यह बात सुनते हैं समस्याओं से हम [illegible]ए हैं । आज समस्याओं के कारण उनके माथे पर बल दिखायी देते हैं । और फिर भी वे आज इस देश की बागडोर को संभालने की तमन्ना रखते हैं । इस देश की बागडोर को वही संस्था संभाल सकती है जो मुश्किलों के भंवरों में खड़े रहने की शक्ति रखती हो, और आज यह सरकार मुश्किलों के भंवरों में घिरी हुई खड़ी है, और हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह खड़ी है ।

उन्होंने कहा कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए हैं । लेकिन मेरे पास भी कुछ आंकड़े हैं जो कि मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूं । उनको यह भी बताना चाहिए था कि कुछ चीजों के, जिनकी देश को जरूरत है, दाम घटे भी हैं । क्या देश को फरटीलाइजर की जरूरत नहीं है, क्या देश को चमड़े के सामान जैसे जूतों की जरूरत नहीं है, क्या देश को कागज की जरूरत नहीं है । इस तरह की कई चीजों के दाम कम हुए हैं । इन्साफ की बात तो यह होती कि वह यह कहते कि खाद्यान्नों की कीमत बढ़ी है, उनकी कमी हो गयी है, पर साथ साथ इन चीजों की कीमतें घटी हैं । कागज की कीमत घटी है, न्यूजप्रिंट की घटी है, चमड़े के सामान की कीमत घटी है, फरटीलाइजर की कीमत घटी है । इन चीजों की दर में कमी हुई है । कपड़े में भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है । तो ये आंकड़े मैं कीमतों की रूप रेखा के बारे में आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं ।

दूसरी चीज जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं वह यह है कि यहां बार बार यह कहा गया है कि कारखानों में मेन्युफैक्चर होने वाली चीजें हैं उनके दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं और खाद्यान्नों की कीमत उतनी नहीं बढ़ी है । सन् 1962–63 में खाद्यान्नों की कीमत में 11 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, और कपड़े की कीमत में 14 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई, और उसी के साथ साथ जो कल कारखानों में उत्पादित वस्तुएं हैं उनकी कीमत में 30 से ले कर 38 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ोतरी हुई । उस वक्त हमारे मसानी

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

साहब की आवाज क्यों नहीं निकली ? हम ने उस समय कहा था कि गांवों के उत्पादन में और शहरी उत्पादन में संतुलन कायम होना चाहिए और अगर उन में संतुलन कायम नहीं होगा तो देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था संतुलित रूप से नहीं चल सकती । उस समय मसानी साहब के मुंह से आवाज नहीं निकली । आज जो कल कारखानों की चीजों की कीमत 38 प्रतिशत बढ़ गयी है उसको कुछ हद तक संतुलित करने के लिए....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member asked for two more minutes, but has already taken eight minutes more.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं आंकड़े दे रही हूं । सरकार की तरफ से जो आंकड़े निकलेंगे उनके बारे में तो वह कहते हैं कि हम उनको मानते नहीं, इसलिए मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उनको मैं दे देना चाहती हूं । अगर आज रूरल इकानमी में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और उसका मुनाफा अगर आज गांवों में गया है, तो उसके लिए उनको ऐतराज नहीं करना चाहिए ।

हम चाहते हैं कि कारखानों के उत्पादन में और खेतों के उत्पादन में दोनों में, संतुलन कायम हो । अगर एक की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी और दूसरे में बढ़ोतरी नहीं होती तो आर्थिक संतुलन कायम नहीं हो सकता ।

अब सरकार को सोचना होगा कि किस तरह इन चीजों की तरफ तवज्जह दे कि कीमतें बढ़ना बन्द हो । मेरा इसके बारे में एक सुझाव है । इस समय कृषि मंत्री यहां उपस्थित हैं । मैं उन से अपील करती हूं कि जिस प्रकार आप पी० एल० 480 के मातहत अनाज बाहर से मंगाते हैं उसी तरह फरटीलाइजर मंगाने का भी कुछ उपाय करना चाहिए । हमको फरटीलाइजर की जरूरत है, आपने शायद उसके लिए वित्त विभाग से 800 या 1000 करोड़ का फारिन एक्सचेंज मांगा है । मेरी इस सम्बन्ध में आप से अपील है कि जो देश हमको मदद करना चाहते हैं जैसे अमरीका है या जापान है, उनसे आप कहें कि कोई दूसरा एग्रीमेंट वह करे जिस के मातहत हमको फरटीलाइजर रूपी पेमेंट से मिल सके ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has to close now.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : दूसरा सुझाव मैं आपके सामने यह रखना चाहती हूं कि जिस प्रकार रुपए पैसे के मामले में एक कनसारटियम खोला गया है, उसी तरह पिछड़े देशों को फरटालाइजर और पैस्टीसाइड देने के लिए एक इंटरनेशनल कनसारटियम बनाया जाना चाहिए ।

यह ही मेरे दो सुझाव हैं । इन को आपके सामने रख कर मैं आज्ञा चाहती हूं ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is, I think, unjust of you to call me after such an eloquent, intelligent and instructive speech of my sister. I cannot compete with her in all these qualities. I am very unhappy that I have to associate myself with this motion of no-confidence. It is because the old members in the Cabinet have been my colleagues and co-workers for more than thirty years, and as the poet says, "to be wrath with one's friends works like madness on the brain." Another difficulty which makes me unhappy is that this Government of ours is harassed by so many problems that it does not know what to do. To put greater burden upon a harassed Government is not chivalrous.

There is yet another aspect which makes me unhappy. I know that there are in the Congress conscientious people and they deplore the condition in which we find ourselves, economic, political, social, international and

national, and they talk of it in the Lobbies, and in the Central Hall and elsewhere, frankly saying that they are frustrated and they do not see any hope. There are others who put on a bold face and who are politicians believing in expediency. When we bring a no-confidence-motion, both these combine. The former themselves believe that what they speak they do not feel. We know what they feel, because in their own meetings, in the party meetings, and in the party executive meetings, from whatever comes out in the press we will find that they are depressed and they are unhappy and that they are not satisfied with the conditions that prevail in the country both internally and internationally. This breeds a kind of hypocrisy which is not good for my friends.

However, I associated myself with this motion because I think,—I may be wrong,—it represents the opinion of the country.

Shri Maurya: It does.

Some hon Member: It does not.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It represents the opinion of the masses. Go anywhere, in the bazars, in the marketplace, in the club, anywhere where people meet, in the family circles etc. and you will find that the one exclusive topic is the condition of the country and how we are to get out of it. Were it not for that impelling duty as a spokesman of my countrymen whom I represent here, I would not have associated myself with this motion.

There is another point of view also. It is said that these no-confidence-motions have become a hardy annual. This is absolutely wrong. During a period of seventeen years, only in 1963 was the first no-confidence-motion moved, and with the second one, many of us not associate. But this is the time when we feel that some people must raise the voice of the country in this House. I can again assure my hon. friends in the Congress that it is very painful for me to associate myself with this motion. But I think that it is the call of duty which impels me.

Now, let us look at things internationally and nationally. These are the two aspects from which we can examine the policy of a Government, foreign policy and home policy. In foreign policy, we have always declared that we are non-aligned, but we have said nothing about our strategy and our tactics. Non-alignment does not preclude a manipulation of our strategy and tactics. These we must keep in a mobile condition and we must regulate them according to the circumstances of the time and the place, which we have failed to do, and non-alignment has come to be only, as I said once before in this House, "a mantram" by which everything will be solved. Today, who is not a non-aligned nation? Even China can say that it is not aligned; it has no military pacts with any other country.

Shri Khadilkar: China is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I know that. I also know that it has repudiated that pact long ago. This is the information that I give to my hon. friend, if he does not know it. Russia and China are fighting with each other, and my hon. friend is talking of the Warsaw Pact. Anyway, China can quite truly claim itself to be non-aligned.

Further, after all, non-alignment is a negative conception. May I point out that Pakistan is aligned with many countries, while we are only non-aligned, and we are aligned with no country?

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): We have no friends.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We are sufficient unto ourselves, as if any country in modern times, however strong it may be, however big it may be and however well-equipped it may be, can defend itself alone; and this was clear when we were

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

attacked by China. It was then said by the Former Prime Minister and the Defence Minister that to take military aid from any quarter would be to enter the cold war, and yet they entered into the cold war! It was a Congressman who said that the late Prime Minister wrote a letter to Mr. Kennedy that some portion of his fleet should be in the Bay of Bengal, and this the Congressmen repudiated. But what did they do to that member? They sat silent because they perhaps knew that that member was correct and he might come out with something else! This is what is happening. So, it is useless to say that we can stand alone.

If we are non-aligned, then we must also have some restraint upon ourselves. A non-aligned nation does not give its opinion unasked. There are so many countries in South-East Asia; not one of them has given its opinion on what is going on in Viet Nam, except ourselves because we say that we want to establish peace and good-will in the world. But peace and good-will can be established by nations that are strong. Peace and good-will cannot be established by nations that are weak, that are economically weak, that are politically weak, that are socially weak. Peace and good-will cannot be established by people who are starving; they cannot be established by people who go with a begging bowl to every country in the world.

15.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is not the way to bring about the peace of the world. Only the strong can bring about the peace of the world, and we have seen it. We saw it when there was a stoppage, or at least a partial stoppage, of experiments in nuclear weapons. Who were able to do it? It was Russia and America! Where were we in those days? Our voice does not count. In the international world, the only voice that counts is the voice of strength. If we have no strength, our voice will not count. Weakness is the greatest sin, not only in individual life but in national life and in international life. The weak can commit any sin; and any amount of nonsense can come out from their mouths; the weak can never be moral. Weakness is the most immoral thing. What did Gandhiji do when he came to India? He found a nation weak. The first thing that he did was to make it strong, the magistracy, strong against the police, strong against the Army, strong against the foreigner, so that every child could stand up and say that 'This is a Satanic Government, and I want to dispense with it'. He brought strength among the people so that they stood up. When a nation is not strong, it cannot stand up and face things.

Take the question of Kashmir. My hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, dwelt upon it. I do not want to expatiate upon it. For 17 years, the bulk of our army has been in Kashmir, and 15 days before knowledge of this infiltration came into our possession, what did our great Defence Minister say? He said that we are very strong in Kashmir and we will allow nobody to enter there. And he challenged Pakistanis. Not only did he challenge them, but several times he challenged both China and Pakistan, saying, 'Let them come together and we will face them'. Now he cannot face the infiltrators!

I do not want to go into details, about our foreign policy. I want to come to the home policy. The home policy is woven round our periodic five year plans. What were the objects of the Third Five Year Plan? The first was a rise in national income by 6 per cent. Upto 1963, for which statistics of the Government are available, the rise has been about 2½ per cent.

Shri M. R. Masani: That is right.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: This is the rise in the national income. The

second was self-sufficiency in food. Not only self-sufficiency, but the late Prime Minister said that we should have excess to export. To export! You can read the Third Five Year Plan. Now there is not only no export, but there is not sufficient to eat here, and year after year we have to send for more food, adulterated food, damaged food, from foreign countries. And yet we cannot fill our belly. Some people in the constituency of our Prime Minister—as one of his officers said—are taking one meal a day. I tell you from my experience that that is an exaggeration. They are not having even one meal a day.

The Food Minister has admitted that 17 per cent of our food is destroyed away by rats and bad storage and our deficiency is only 5 per cent. Can they not tackle rats? They, who are going to tackle China and Pakistan. They cannot even have storage that can be proof against insects.

Then they tell us that it is not the question of food, but the population has been increasing. In the same breath, they say that there has been an increase of 45 per cent in food production. I submit very humbly that our population has not increased at that rate. These are their statistics. Shri Masani did not bring statistics from his house or from his office. He has no such bureau. What he quoted are official figures. These are there to belie the claims of this Government.

The aims of the Plan were that there was to be increase of steel, fuel, power, machine building capacity and cement production. In all these, the Third Five Year Plan has failed. There are shortfalls, 15 per cent, 20 per cent; in housing, it is 75 per cent shortfall.

Another thing that was targeted was: full utilisation of idle capacity, of manpower in the nation. What has been the result up till 1963? Instead of 17.70 million unemployed, we had 25 million unemployed. These are not our figures. These are official figures.

Then they talked about reduction in inequalities. Anybody going about in the country can see whether there has been any decrease in inequalities. Inequalities in power, inequalities in education, inequalities in income, inequalities in getting the essentials of life, everywhere there is inequality. This has become a more aristocratic society than it was during the foreign rule.

Why has this happened? Because, there are structual deficencies in our five year plans. The rural needs of the people are neglected. There is no public enthusiasm in the country for these plans because the common people do not understand them. The investment pattern is strange. While things that can be produced quickly and rapidly get very little capital, capital is locked up in what are called the capital industries.

Further there has been no decentralisation, which had been promised to us. Then take management. What should I talk about it? This bureaucracy, whom the late Prime Minister used to denounce in pre-independence days, has suddenly become very clever, very efficient. They were not equal to the task of managing the administration. Now they have been given the task of managing our economic affairs, they who know nothing about economics. They never have managed even their own households; their households are managed by their wives. They are going to manage our economic affairs.

I remember before independence when I was General Secretary of the Congress—when we made the first five year plan, I had something to do with the drafting of it—we had said that we would create in free India an economic agency, not an administrative agency but an economic agency,

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

to manage whatever industry was to be nationalised. Upto this time, after 18 years, we have not produced in our services an economic cadre and, therefore, the old bureaucracy goes on as usual merrily.

Then there is absolutely no price policy. Prices are increasing day by day. When they increase, they can never be lowered. I have found only one instance where the price has come down. And what is that? In the crematorium in Delhi, they were charging Rs. 25; and now they are going to charge Rs. 15. If we are not going to die quickly, that also will go up. The price of every other commodity has increased; further there is neither honest nor efficient administration.

What is the conclusion? The conclusion is given by the new Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission. First of all, let me tell you that this Planning Commission is a strange animal. For example, membership of the Planning Commission is only a stepping stone to the Treasury Benches, and I can assure you that the present Vice-Chairman is not so much concerned with your economics: he is concerned with politics, because he has been a politician all along. What does he say? When he was in the PSP he used to support the Plan and say that it was only defectively executed. When he became the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, he said that the Plans were not properly made, and were more improperly executed. These are his words, not mine. God bless him, he spoke the truth.

Let us see what Congressmen have been saying in the last day and a half. One said that planning was not a failure. For them nothing is a failure as long as their Government lasts. They might even tell us tomorrow that the prices of commodities have fallen, that people are happy, that no one is unhappy. Why? Because, the people vote for them? This voting is a strange thing. About 50 per cent of the votes are cast, and of the votes cast the Congress gets 40 per cent, but they can say, as I said on a previous occasion that because they have got the votes, they have the divine right to rule and misrule.

They say that there is no failure of the Plan, when the failure of the Plan is writ so large that even those who run may read it. They say that Shri Masani has given false statistics. All the statistics that he has given are from official sources, from the Cabinet, from the Planning Commission, from the Reserve Bank. Who said that the average income is 68 paise? We did not say it. If you believe us, Dr. Lohia said it was only 27 paise. We only quote official statistics. Sixty eight paise is the average income, including that of the Tatas and Birlas. What then the income of the poorer section of the people would be I wish Congressmen would imagine for themselves. I do not want to give any sermon to them.

The condition of the common people, they say, has improved. Take out the Third Plan and read it. In the draft Plan it is said that employment for the landless labour, (which is 25 per cent of our population,) has deceased, their real income has decreased. If that is the condition of the landless labourers, what would be the condition of those who have uneconomic holdings, who must be about 75 per cent? People speak with their tongue in their cheeks when they say that the condition of the poor has improved. The condition of the poor has become worse!

Then again they say that this no confidence motion is sponsored by a combination of parties, that one party speaks in one language and another party speaks in another language, but I say that they speak in two languages, not about the condition of the people, but about the methods by which it can be improved. My friends, my enemies, the Communists have one way of improving the condition of the

pepole, Shri Masani has another way, perhaps I have another way as a follower of Gandhiji though people like Shri Masani would say that they also follow in the footsteps of Gandhiji. God bless them.

I am not a spokesman on behalf of the Communists, but it is wrong to say that only the Communists invited the Chinese aggression. We have it from the mouth of the President of the Republic that the Chinese invasion was due to our credulity, inefficiency and negligence. Credulity and negligence—mind you, these are not my words, these are the words of the head of the State. When did he utter these words? He uttered them, after the invasion, he went to NEFA and saw the conditions there. I charge this Government with having brought about the Chinese invasion by their negligence, by their inefficiency and by encouraging the cry of *'Hindi Chini bhai bhai.'* The Defence Minister and the Prime Minister said that the Chinese had no bad intentions whatsoever, they were a peaceful people, that their Ambassadors and they themselves said that it was not a Communist revolution, it was only an agricultural revolution. They said that China was a democratic country. These people themselves being misled, misled us.

I once asked the Government here why they were increasing the Defence budget by Rs. 100 crores at one stroke when China was *bhai bhai* to them, when they said that they would never fight with Pakistan, but would settle all disputes by peaceful means. They throw that in my face and ask if I did not say that they must not increase Defence expenditure by Rs. 100 crores. You say that you have no enemies. Then, I am entitled to say, "If you have no enemies, what the deuce are you spending the money for? Why are you over-taxing?" Anyhow, the Defence budget remained as it was, it was not diminished.

I say that you are needlessly inflating the Budget. Year after year this Defence budget has been overestimated. The Government had not spent the money that they got. How could they spend the money that they had? Therefore, they had to make coffee percolators and other things. And when the Chinese attacked us, what were our weapons? We were fighting with guns that were used in the First World War, and some people, those who were experts, said that they were those used in the Boer War.

Whether I was in the Congress, whether I was in the PSP, or now as an independent Member, I have always spoken only what I have felt to be the truth. I may have been mistaken, but nobody need mistake my credentials. It is wrong for a friend in the Congress, who has recently joined it, I do not know where he was before, to say that I am frustrated. Was it not possible for me to get some seat on the official benches? Is there a President of the Congress, a General Secretary of the Congress, who was not on the Treasury Benches? To tell me that I am frustrated is, I say, false.

I am not frustrated but there are on the Treasury Benches people who are frustrated because they do not enjoy a higher position than they hold today.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might kindly conclude.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have worked for the independence of the country in my own humble way; I have worked for its greatness and I have worked for its prosperity; I have worked for its glory. It is painful for me to see the condition we are in. We have not only made a mess of our lives; we have made a mess of the national life. There is not one section of the people that is not frustrated. What is the remedy? The remedy is, may I humbly suggest to my Congress friends: at least unite among yourselves. You talk of unity; you say times are critical and that we of the Opposition

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

should unite with you. We are dying to unite with you but you are not united among yourselves. There is a facade of unity in the Centre but in the provinces the Cabinets are divided into ministerialists and dissidents. How do you ask us to unite among ourselves? My hon. friend from Bikaner who has come just now said that it was a fault of the opposition parties that they did not unite. Even if we were to unite after all we can muster 100 people against 400. Remember, when England was in a bad condition, who saved England? Not the Labour party but, the Conservative Party. It is the Conservative Party that denounced—whom?—their own Prime Minister Chamberlain and said: for God's sake, govern or go out. Is there anybody in the Congress Party who would tell his colleagues on the Cabinet Benches: govern or go out? There is not one man! I want you to unite among yourselves. I am an old man and I think in this House there is only one older than I; Dr. Aney, who was an associate of Lok Manya Tilak. I come next to him. As an old man I tell you: for God's sake, forget this competition for powers, competition for position, competition for office; at this critical moment when your Home Policies and foreign policy seem to be failing, at this time, please, do not have a national Government if you like I would say; at least have an all talents Government. What did we do when we began? We gave place to Shyama Prasad Mukerjee who belonged to the Hindu Maha Sabha, to Ambedkar who belonged to the Scheduled Castes Federation, John Mathai who belonged to nowhere; then there was Sanmukhan Chetty; there was that Parsi gentleman, Bhabha. We showed the way. But afterwards, you have become so ambitious; the Congress people have become so ambitious of grasping all positions of power and office that there are not enough offices to go round. How will you call the other people now?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Yes, Sir; I have done. I humbly request again my Congress people to put their house in order. They are the only hope. I remember once Jawaharlal Nehru said: I am not so impudent as to think that all the problems of this big country can be solved by my Government or by my party. Then I got up and said: Sir, if it is so, you must call the co-operation of others. He said: the time is not yet. And I hope you will not say that the time is not yet.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने बहुत भावात्मक शब्दों में कांग्रेस की आलोचना की है। उन्होंने कांग्रेस एग्जीक्यूटिव की आलोचना करते हुए कहा है कांग्रेस एग्जीक्यूटिव के लोग एक स्वर से नहीं बोलते । जहां डिमाक्रेसी होगी वहां सब को अपने अपने विचार प्रकट करने का पूरा अधिकार प्राप्त होगा । अगर कांग्रेस एग्जीक्यूटिव के सदस्य अपने विचारों को बिना किसी व्यवधान के प्रकट करते हैं, तो यह इस बात का सबूत है कि भारतवर्ष में लोकतंत्र की नींव जम गयी है । भारतवर्ष में कोई भी, चाहे वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो या कोई और हो, अपने विचार प्रकट करने से डरेगा नहीं । यही कांग्रेस की सब से बड़ी शक्ति है ।

साथ ही साथ मैं बताना चाहता हूं भगवान बुद्ध ने, जो कि सब से बड़े डिमाक्रेट थे, कहा था । जहां लोग मिलते हैं । अपने विचारों को प्रकट करते हैं । वहां लोकतंत्र का नाश नहीं होता । लोकतंत्र की अवनति नहीं होती । बल्कि लोकतंत्र की उन्नति होती है । लोकतंत्र शक्तिशाली होता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आचार्य जी ने जो आक्षेप किया है । उसमें कोई तत्व नहीं है ।

लार्ड ब्राइस ने डिमाक्रेसी को डिफाइन करते हुए कहा था कि हाउस आफ कामन्स

इसलिए शक्तिशाली है कि कंजरवेटिव या लिबरल दल वाले जब अपनी अपनी पार्टी में बैठते हैं तो मुक्त रूप से विचार प्रकट करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कृपालानी जी ने कांग्रेस एग्जीक्यूटिव पर जो आक्षेप किया है उस में तथ्य नहीं है। यह तो हमारी शक्ति का द्योतक है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही है कैनेडी से हैल्प लेने की। उन्होंने रक्षा मंत्री श्री चह्वाण की इस बात का उद्धरण दिया है कि उन्होंने चीन के हमले के समय कहा था कि इस हम को जहां से मदद मिलेगी हम उस मदद को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को पुराण की एक कथा सुनाना चाहता हूं। एक बार एक अवसर आया विश्वामित्र ने कुत्ते का मांस खाया। इस पर लोगों ने कहा। अधर्म का काम किया है। इसका उत्तर विश्वामित्र ने यह दिया। आपद्धर्म के रूप में उन्होंने कुत्ते का मांस खाया था। वह अधर्म नहीं है।

अगर कोई पागल कुत्ता या सांप आता है तो अगर हम उसको अहिंसा के नाम पर मारें नहीं और छोड़ दें तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। उस वक्त सांप या कुत्ते को मारना आपद्धर्म है। जीव की रक्षा करने के लिए उसका मारना उचित है। इसलिए अगर श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने या श्री चह्वाण ने कहा कि हम को जहां से सहायता मिलेगी हम उसको लेंगे, तो ऐसा करके उन्होंने आपद्धर्म का पालन किया था। जब हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर आक्रमण हो रहा था, और देश की आजादी खतरे में थी, तो उस वक्त उस आजादी की रक्षा करने के वास्ते जो भी हमारी सहायता के वास्ते आता हम उसकी सहायता का स्वागत करते।

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

इसके बाद तीसरी बात श्री कृपालानी ने यह कही कि हम ने शत्रु पैदा किये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने शत्रु क्रिएट नहीं पैदा किये हैं। उन्होंने शत्रु पैदा करवाया है। जब देश का विभाजन हुआ तो वही कांग्रेस के प्रेसीडेंट थे। उन्होंने ही देश का विभाजन कराया। हम तो नई जनेरेशन के आदमी हैं। आज जो पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान को दुश्मन नम्बर 1 कहता है, उसको किसने बनाया? उसको उन्होंने ही बनाया। उस वक्त उन्होंने क्यों उसके विरुद्ध आवाज नहीं उठायी। इसकी जिम्मेवारी उनकी है। उन्होंने जो किया हम तो उसका प्रायश्चित कर रहे हैं।

श्री त्रिवेदी जी ने महमूद की बात दुहरायी। अयूब साहब भी महमूद की बात दुहराते हैं। त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा कि महमूद ने 17 बार हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया। वह सोमनाथ तक पहुंचा। साथ ही साथ पाकिस्तान के होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी कहते हैं कि महमूद हमारा आदर्श है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं। महमूद गजनी हिन्दुस्तान में 18वीं और 19वीं बार हारा। इतिहास की यह बात बहुत कम लोगों को मालूम है। कहां हारा? काश्मीरियां से। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज ने महमूद गजनी को 18वीं और 19वीं बार हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हराया, काश्मीर पर जब उस ने लोहारकोट पर हमला किया तो महमूद गजनी को पहली हार खानी पड़ी। दूसरी हार खानी पड़ी। वहां से लौटने के बाद उसने फिर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करने का नाम नहीं लिया। आज उसी काश्मीर में हमला हो रहा है। जो महमूद गजनी को अपना आदर्श मानते हैं उनको मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उनकी कब्र भी काश्मीर में ही बनने वाली है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: कब बनेगी?

16 hrs.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह हम लोग जब चाहेंगे तभी बनेगी। अभी बनेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने लैफटिस्टों ने डी० आई० आर० पर बड़ा आक्रमण किया है। कहा कि 1500 आदमी गिरफ्तार हो गये हैं। किसी भी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

देश की रक्षा के लिए दो चीजें आवश्यक होती हैं। आन्तरिक रक्षा और बाह्य रक्षा। बाह्य रक्षा के लिए तो फौज होती है। सेना होती है। आन्तरिक रक्षा के वास्ते होम डिपार्टमेंट होता है। कानून होता है। होम डिपार्टमेंट ने, कानून ने अगर डी० आई० आर० पास किया। उसका कोई कारण रहा होगा। ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता है कि उन्होंने भारत रक्षा नियम बिला वजह पास कर दिये। क्या उनको अक्ल नहीं थी। किसी भी भाई को जेल में रखने में सुख नहीं मिलता? अगर जरा भी किसी में मानवता होगी तो किसी को तकलीफ़ देने में उसे तनिक भी सुख नहीं होगा!

लेकिन किया क्या जाय। आप प्रोचाइनीज जो हैं? हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है। हम देश की आवाज उठाते हैं। आप चीन की आवाज उठाते है। हम चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान शक्तिशाली हो। हिन्दुस्तान बहादुरी से हर एक शत्रु का सामना करे। ऐसे समय में हिन्दुस्तान में आन्तरिक विद्रोह की ज्वाला शांत रहे किन्तु वे उस ज्वाला में घी डालते हैं। बिहार में क्या हुआ। कौन नहीं जानता? कलकत्ते में ट्रामवेज जलाई गई। बिहार में एक तरह का रैवोलूशन जैसा कि 9 अगस्त सन् 1942 में हुआ था, उस तरह का एक छोटे स्केल पर आन्दोलन यहां किया गया। कोई भी सरकार कहीं की हो उस सरकार का यह धर्म है कि देश के आन्तरिक असन्तोष रूपी आन्दोलन से देश की रक्षा करे और अगर सरकार ने उसके लिए ठोस और कारगर क़दम उठाया तो वह एक उचित ही बात कही जायेगी।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि अपोजीशन के लोगों ने मुख्यतः कर्णी सिंह जी ने बिलकुल ठीक कहा कि अगर हम को वोट देना होगा तो वे कांग्रेस पार्टी को वोट देंगे और हम कांग्रेस के स्टैंड का समर्थन करते हैं।

जहां तक नो कौनफिडैंस मोशन के लाने का सवाल है, डा० मुनरो जो कि पोलिटिकल साइंस के अच्छे राइटर हुए हैं, अपोजीशन के तीन कर्त्तव्य बतलाये हैं। Opposition without being a rebel. अपोजीशन वैसे ठीक है। लेकिन अगर किसी डेमोक्रेटिक अपोजीशन में रिवैल की भावना पैदा हुई, विद्रोह की भावना पैदा हुई तो फिर वह डेमोक्रेटिक अपोजीशन नहीं है। आप में विद्रोह की भावना पैदा हुई। आप में रिवैल की भावना पैदा हुई। आप ने क्या किया? 1922 में जैसे कि फ़ासिस्टों ने रोम पर मार्च किया। 50,000 आदमी आये और पार्लियामेंट को घेर लिया। गवर्नमेंट पैरेलाइज हो गयी। मुसोलिनी के हाथ में शक्ति आ गई। आप ने यहां पर क्या किया? दो लाख आदमी लेकर यहां आये। दिल्ली के ऊपर मार्च किया। आप ने 1922 के अक्तूबर मास के रैवोलूशन का एक छोटा सा नक़शा यहां पर उपस्थित किया। क्या कोई भी सरकार इस को बर्दाश्त कर सकती है? यह क्या अपोजीशन की ड्यूटी थी। जब हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला हो रहा था। घुसपैठिये हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मौजूद हैं। हमारे देशवासियों को मार रहे हैं, गांवों में आग लगा रहे हैं उस समय आप इस तरह के यहां पर मार्चेज आरगनाइज किया जाय। क्या उस समय आप को यह उचित था कि अपोजीशन दिल्ली में बाहर से दो लाख आदमियों को लाकर यहां पार्लियामेंट के चारों ओर घेरा डलवाये?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : हम प्रदर्शन द्वारा आप को यह बतलाना चाहते थे कि देश की रक्षा की ख़ातिर हम आप की सहायता करने को बिलकुल तैयार हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन क्या ही बेहतर होता । यही दो लाख आदमी बजाय पार्लियामेंट के चारों तरफ घेरा डालने के वहां कश्मीर में जहां पर आग लगी हुई है । वहां पर उसे बुझाने के लिए चले जाते ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सारा सीमा के झगड़े का मामला हमें सौंप दीजिये । हम उसे सफलतापूर्वक निबटाने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : कश्मीर में इन जनसंघ वालों को मत भेजिये । हम उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारा झगड़ा हमें सौंप दीजिये हम उसे निबटाने को तैयार हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ठीक है । आप ऐसा आज बड़े जोर से कह रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां कहावत मशहूर है । बादल जो गरजते हैं वह बरसते नहीं हैं । जैसा मैं ने कहा जरूरत तो इस बात की थी । यह दो लाख आदमी जो यहां मार्च करके आये वे असम में चले जाते, कश्मीर में चले जाते, बंगाल में चले जाते या अन्यत्र चले जाते जहां कि लोग गरीबी से परेशान हैं या बाहरी शत्रुओं द्वारा सताये जा रहे हैं । वहां पहुंच कर उनको राहत देते व उनकी रक्षा करते । उनको दवा दारू देते । खाने कपड़े की व्यवस्था करते । जिन घरों में पाकिस्तानी हमलावरों ने आग लगाई है । उनकी कुछ मदद करते । वह तो आपने किया नहीं । बेकार में इतना पैट्रोल फूंक कर लारियों और जीपों से इतने आदमियों को यहां लाकर पार्लियामेंट पर मार्च करवाया । फ़ासिस्ट रैवोलूशन कैसा होता है इसका एक नक़शा आप ने देश के सामने रख दिया ।

अपोजीशन का दूसरा कर्तव्य यह बतलाया गया है :—

"Opposition in Parliament is a wholesome spur to efficiency in administration." नो कौनफिडैंस का जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है उस की बाबत मैं कल से सुन रहा हूं । सिवाय एकोनामिक बात के और कोई बात नहीं कही गई । कोई आप ने रचनात्मक सुझाव, कोई एक ठोस आइडिया अपोजीशन वालों ने दिया हो वैसा मैं नहीं पाता । अपोजीशन की यह ड्यूटी है । अगर ट्रेजरी बैंचेज कोई गलती करती हैं, तो वह उसको ठीक करें । अपोजीशन डेमोक्रेसी को देखना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने डेमोक्रेसी को बनाने की क्या कोशिश की । उन्होंने इसके लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की ।

तीसरा कर्तव्य अपोजीशन का है "एफिशिएंसी इन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन" । वार इमरजैंसी के समय में अपोजीशन ट्रेजरी बैंचेज की जो मदद करता है, सहायता करता है, उसकी मैं आप को मिसाल देकर बतलाना चाहता हूं । सन् 1914 में इंग्लैंड ने जर्मनी के ऊपर वार डिक्लेयर की । लिबरल पार्टी उस समय इंगलैंड में पावर में थी । क्या कंजरवेटिव पार्टी ने उसके खिलाफ़ वोट आफ़ नो कौनफिडैंस पास कराया ? दूसरी मिसाल आप लीजिये । सन् 1939 में फिर इंग्लैंड ने जर्मनी के ऊपर वार डिक्लेयर की । डैंकिक में इंग्लैंड पीछे हटा, भागा एक तरीके से । लेकिन क्या लेबर पार्टी जोकि उस समय अपोजीशन में थी वह गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ़ वोट आफ़ नो कौनफिडैंस लाई ? तीसरी मिसाल मैं जो देना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि सन् 1915 में फ्रांस में फ्लैन्डर्स बरडून तक जर्मनी की सेना पहुंच गयी थी । लेकिन क्या फ्रांस की पार्लियामेंट में वहां की गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ़ किसी अपोजीशन के मेम्बर ने नो कौनफिडैंस का वोट उपस्थित किया था ?

हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जहां कि सारे देशवासियों को पूरी पूरी आजादी है । दुःख का विषय है । आज की नाजुक घड़ी में उस आजादी का आप दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं ।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

आपका कर्त्तव्य था, इस वक्त इमरजैंसी के जमाने में जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर हमला हुआ है, उस समय आप सरकार के हाथ उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए मजबूत करते। आप इस हमले को साधारण हमला मत समझिये। इस हमले को जो साधारण हमला समझते हैं, वह अंधकार में हैं, सारे देश का भाग्य इस के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। अगर आप कश्मीर में जीतते हैं। और वहां से आक्रमणकारियों को खदेड़ देते हैं। पाकिस्तान के दांत खट्ट करते हैं तो आप का भाग्य उज्ज्वल है नहीं तो आपका भाग्य सदा सर्वदा के लिए अंधकारमय हो जायगा। ऐसे संकटकाल में आप नो कौनफिडैंस का मोशन लायें मुझे यह कहने पर विवश होना पड़ता है कि उस के पीछे कोई बुद्धि या तर्क नहीं है। मैं कहने पर मजबूर हूं। अपोजीशन का जो कर्त्तव्य था, डेमोक्रेसी के जितने भी साधन हैं, लोकतंत्र की जितनी भी भावनाएं हैं, उनका किसी का भी पालन अपोजीशन ने नहीं किया है। हम ने उस का पालन किया है। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी और सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने कश्मीर सम्बन्धी अपने स्टेटमेंट के समय आप से हमेशा सद्भावना की मांग की है। कहा कि हम आप की सद्भावना चाहते हैं। आप की सहानुभूति व मदद चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप ने लाल बहादुर जी शास्त्री और सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को उसका क्या जवाब दिया ? सद्भावना देने के बदले में आप ने उन्हें वोट औफ़ नो कौनफिडैंस प्रदान किया है।

अब मैं चौथी बात पर आता हूं और वह यह कि पाकिस्तान के भाई रेशियल सुप्रिमैसी की बात करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की रेस अलग है। पाकिस्तान की रेस अलग है अतएव हमें हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर हमला करना है। दारूल हरब को तोड़ कर दारूल इसलाम बनाना है। महमूद गजनवी आइडियल है। इस तरह की बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं। मैं उन से बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं। जहां लोगों ने रेशियल सुप्रिमैसी के ऊपर अपनी सत्ता स्थापित की है, वह सत्ता धूल में मिली है। जनता ने उन की बात नहीं पूछी है। जनता ने उन के मुंह पर थूका है। अब आप ऐग्जाम्पिल ले लीजिये। सन् 1921 में मसोलीनी ने कहा

Romans race is the best in the World. The Romans should rule the Medditerranean.

इस का परिणाम क्या हुआ ? सन् 1922 में मुसोलीनी पावर में आये। उन्होंने अबेसीनियम पर हमला किया। लेकिन आज मुसोलीनी कहां हैं ? जब वह मरे तो अंजाम क्या हुआ ? उनकी लाश को लोगों ने जूतों से पीटा। मुसोलीनी अपने समय की एक बहुत बड़ी शक्ति थे। उनका यह अंजाम हुआ।

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं हिटलर का देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने आर्यन सुप्रिमेसी का नारा लगाया। ब्ल्यू ब्लड की बात कही। साठ लाख यहूदियों को उन्होंने फूंक डाला। जला डाला, गैस चैम्बर में डाल कर मरवा दिया। लेकिन जब हिटलर मरा तो एक कम्बल में लपेट कर उसको रख दिया गया। पैट्रोल से जला दिया गया। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं। यह रेशल सुप्रिमेसी सब से भयंकर चीज है। यह आग है। भयंकर आग है। भयंकर ज्वाला है। किसी भी देश को बड़ी आसानी से तबाह कर सकती है। जर्मनी गया, इटली गया। पाकिस्तान इसको एडवोकेट कर रहा है। हम तो सैक्युलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं। हमारा एक धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है। इस में हमारा दृढ़ विश्वास है। इस में हम बड़े विश्वास के साथ विश्वास करते हैं . . .

श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : झूठ बात है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : झूठ हिन्दू महासभा वाले बोलते हैं, हम नहीं बोलते है।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, he is making a very good speech. He should be given more time.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं एक उदाहरण आप के सामने मराठों की रखना चाहता हूं । अट्ठारहवीं शताब्दी में उनके हाथ में ताकत आई । उनका राज्य कटक से ले कर अटक तक फैल गया । वे दिल्ली में आये । एक भी मजिस्द उन्होंने गिराई नहीं । सिखों के हाथ में ताकत आई । पंजाब में तो आप एक भी उदाहरण बता दें, कोई भी आदमी बता दे, कि सिखों ने एक भी मस्जिद को तहसनहस किया । एक भी मुस्लिम को क्या इसलिए मारा कि वह सिख नहीं होना चाहता था ? हिन्दुओं की तो आप बात ही छोड़ दें । वे तो किसी को हिन्दू बनाना ही नहीं चाहते थे ।

हमारा इतिहास, हमारी परम्परा ही सेक्युलरिज्म की रही है । जो लोग यह ख्वाब देखते हैं कि हम हिन्दुओं की भावनाओं को उभाड़ कर, सिखों की भावनाओं को उभाड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान में एक तहलका पैदा कर देंगे या इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान का पाकिस्तान पर और पाकिस्तान की जनता पर हिन्दुस्तान का हमला करवा देंगे, वे बिल्कुल स्वप्न में हैं । यह चीज कभी सफल होने वाली नहीं है ।

श्री हनुमन्तैया जी ने कहा कि नैशनल गवर्नमेंट यहां बननी चाहिये । वह हमारे बड़े दोस्त हैं । बड़े मित्र हैं । नैशनल गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिये । लेकिन क्या इन लोगों के साथ नैशनल गवर्नमेंट बनेगी ? जिस वक्त चैम्बरलेन म्यूनिख से लौट कर आये और जर्मनी पर हमला हुआ था तो श्री एटली श्री चेम्बरलेन के पास गये थे । लेकिन ये एटली की तरह से नहीं आये हैं । ये आये हैं नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन ले कर । ये आये हैं मुसोलीनी की तरह से, हिटलर की तरह से । हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर आफत आई है और ये अपोजीशन के लोग नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन ले कर आ गये हैं । श्री हनुमन्तैया जी का चाहे विश्वास हो लेकिन इस तरह से नैशनल गवर्नमेंट बन नहीं सकती है ।

आज सवाल हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का नहीं है । सवाल दुनिया के सामने एक ही है । लोकतंत्र एशिया में या दुनिया में रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा । लोकतंत्र की जिन्दगी है या नहीं है । जब मुसोलीनी ने अबेसीनिया को हड़प लिया, डालमिशिया को हड़प लिया, उस वक्त सारा संसार चुप बैठा रहा । उसका फल क्या हुआ । सैकिंड वर्ल्ड वार हुई । हिटलर ने चैकोस्लोवाकिया को, आस्ट्रिया को तथा दूसरे छोटे छोटे मुल्कों को हड़प लिया तो सारी दुनिया बैठी तमाशा देखती रही । लोकतंत्र का नाश होते दुनिया ने देखा । फल यह हुआ । हिटलर द्वारा किये गये संहार से सारी दुनिया जल उठी । लोकतंत्रीय राष्ट्रों को आज देखना चाहिये । अगर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई होती है और उसमें अगर हिन्दुस्तान असफल होता है और पाकिस्तान की डिक्टेटरशिप सफल होती है, तो क्या दुनिया में थर्ड वर्ल्ड वार नहीं होगी ? क्या दुनिया इस थर्ड वर्ल्ड वार के लिए तैयार है ? किसी भी डिक्टेटर को प्रश्रय देना, दुनिया के ही हित में नहीं है । लिहाजा मैं कहना चाहता हूं । दुनिया के जितने भी डेमोक्रेटिक मुल्क हैं, जितने भी लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाले देश है । उन सब को एक आवाज से हिन्दुस्तान का समर्थन और पाकिस्तान की भर्त्सना करनी चाहिये ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I have been listening with rapt attention to the hon. Members from the Opposition parties, particularly when they made points with regard to the food situation in the country. I am not surprised that the hon. Members feel very much concerned with the state of agriculture in our country and also feel disturbed about the present food situation, because this is a matter which affects every individual

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in the country. I do realise that we are passing through difficult days. These difficult days are not only in the food front but in various other fronts also. So we have added troubles today, and therefore it is necessary for us to see that when we have enemies on our frontiers at least inside we have a certain amount of peace. That peace can come not with hungry stomachs, but it can only come when we are in a position to feed the people.

In solving this problem, I do feel my own inadequacies. When I took up this challenging job, it is not because of my faith in my own ability it is because of my faith in the people, particularly the farming community, that I took up this challenge.

Sir, particularly during the last one month, the situation was looking desparate. The monsoon this year began a little late. Even that was not alarming. But after some time we had this long dry spell. As a matter of fact, when the censure motion was given the situation looked bleak. The rains had come as perhaps an effective answer even to the censure motion.

An hon. Member: It is because of us.

Shri M. R. Masani: We all rejoice.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, if the censure motion had brought rains we should thank you for that.

But some hon. Members mentioned, I think the leader of the P.S.P., that we are still depending upon weather for our production, our production gets affected by weather conditions. Unfortunately, it is so. But it is not only with reference to our country. I was trying to look into the production pattern with regard to various countries, even developed countries, in the world. I found startling variations in the production figures mainly due to weather conditions. In spite of scientific advancement, in spite of technological inventions, still the world has not got over the weather, the nature's fury sometimes, whether it be drought or floods. But what has been achieved in other countries is that even during adverse weather conditions their level of production is fairly high to meet the requirements of the people of the country. Therefore, what has got to be done in our country also is that while weather changes are bound to be there and weather conditions are likely to be adverse during certain years and favourable during certain other years, we have to reach a base of production which would even under adverse weather conditions meet the requirements of our country.

Some people criticise the Government by saying that on the agricultural front we have completely failed or we have not made sufficient progress. If only they look into the statistics and production figures they will find that, after all we need not be ashamed of our performance even at the farm front. Particularly during the ten years ending with 1961-62, if we look into the statistics and production figures we will find that they are comparable with those of any country, if I may say so. But, during the last two or three years, we had continuous adverse weather and that had brought us difficulties, because there was stagnation of production at the same level for the last two or three years.

In spite of this progress on the farm front for ten years, I do agree that this progress was not adequate, particularly for the increasing population. When we formulated the Second Plan, we based our production targets on the basis of a certain order of increase in population. But the census

was taken in 1961 we found that instead of the anticipated increase of 1.5 per cent, the increase in population actually came to 2.4 or 2.5 per cent. As a matter of fact, this increase in population is itself the result of certain developments that have taken place within the country, developments with regard to health amenities, control of diseases, availability of food etc. which prolong life. Therefore, while we did make progress it was not adequate enough to fill the gap which was already there when we achieved freedom and also to meet the increasing needs of the expanding population.

While speaking on this debate, Shri Masani put the blame for all the inadequacies in our country entirely on planning. I do not know how far he is correct in doing that. If we consider what we have achieved during the last three Plan periods, we will find that in spite of our difficulties and deficiencies we have achieved a good deal. What is more, we have to learn by the experiences of these three Plans. If there are deficiencies and failures we have to analyse and find out what they are and see that in the formulation of the next Plan, and more than that in the implementation of the next Plan, we are more efficient. It is not correct to say that simply because there were certain defects in the implementation, simply because there were failures in reaching targets, so we have to give up planning altogether. Even those countries which have been advocating *laissez faire* and saying that planning is not necessary, even such countries are planning because it is only on the basis of planning that they can progress and go ahead. Even when there is no formal planning, in an informal way there is a good deal of planning in those countries. Therefore, it is not planning which is causing all the delays.

Then he had some harsh words to say on the Planning Commission. Not only he but many others outside, in other forums, have also criticised the Planning Commission as some extra-constitutional body which is not responsible to Parliament. I would respectfully ask members to look at the constitution of the Planning Commission. It is the Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Home Minister, the Finance Minister and other Ministers are members of the Commission. It is not as if because of the association of certain expert personnel that body becomes irresponsible or not responsible to Parliament or any other institution. Also, it is not as if the decision of the Planning Commission on the finalisation of the Plan is the last word. It has to come to Parliament and Parliament has to give its sanction. Not only that, every year the budget for the implementation of the Plan has to be approved by Parliament. Therefore, it is not as if the Planning Commission is a dictatorial body, presided over by a Deputy Chairman, which is not responsible to Parliament and so its decisions or opinions should not be given any weight whatsoever. Therefore, I respectfully submit that to criticise the Planning Commission on this basis, if I may say so, will be ignoring the composition of the Planning Commission, the functions of the Planning Commission and the procedures that the Planning Commission follows. Of course the criticism is not against the Planning Commission. Shri Masani and his associates are against the planning itself. They say so. There is no question of merely criticising the Planning Commission. The criticism is against planning itself. He thinks that the Plan is something of an evil and, therefore, according to his philosophy, the smaller the Plan, as far as possible, the lesser the evil and therefore, if it is not possible to get rid of plans and planning, you make the Plan as small as possible so that, according to him, the evil may become as less as possible and the greater the Plan, as he thinks, the greater the evil. That seems to be his philosophy.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

If it is a question of making economic development, if it is a question of making investments in the various sectors of economic development, the planning, if done properly and if it is implemented properly, will be the best instrument for economic development. If Shri Masani and his associates point out our defects and failures in the implementation, certainly they are welcome to do that and I am sure the Planning Commission, the entire implementing machinery, will take into account those criticisms and we will try to better ourselves in our performances and in the implementation of the Plans in the future. But that is quite a different thing altogether. My own suspicion is—I advisedly say 'suspicion'; it might be a wrong suspicion—that Shri Masani and his associates are interested in some other thing and that is that planning would mean greater emphasis on public sector, greater investment in public sector, to that extent depriving the private sector. Therefore, with his Swatantra philosophy of private sector, he thinks that planning stands in the way of private enterprise, giving emphasis to public enterprise. Unfortunately, if that is the philosophy and it is on that basis they are opposing planning, then we have to differ from them with great respect in spite of the great leader they have.....

Shri Ranga: It is not so.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I do not want to interrupt the hon. Minister. This is for his information. The Bombay planners put the Tata/Birla Plan before the country much before the hon. Dr. John Mathai announced his Plan in the House in 1950. The difference was that they wanted to monopolise it through big Plan which came before 1950.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Whatever it is, I do not think anybody can get away from planning. What is important is to make the Plan more effective and to make the implementation more efficient and that is the only way to make progress.

Then, the criticism was made that lip-service was being paid to agriculture while we are saying we are giving first priority to agriculture—as a matter of fact, the Fourth Plan draft does not show that priority. I happen to be in-charge of Agriculture portfolio now and I can tell Shri Masani that the allocation of funds for Agriculture, even what has been made already, is not an insignificant sum and it is not as if this is the end. If, in the course of working this Plan and giving priority to Agriculture, further resources become necessary, certainly this is a matter which will have to be looked into. But what is now important is to strike a balance in the various sectors.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another factor which has been missed by Shri Masani is that he still looks into what has been allocated to Agriculture alone, what is shown under the head 'Agriculture' and he adds up what is shown under the head 'Irrigation' and then he says, this is the allocation for Agriculture. Today, Agriculture is not confined to mere agriculture and irrigation. It is something more than that about which I will have to speak in a little great detail later. It requires so many other industries to back up for agricultural production. Therefore, today electrification in the agricultural sector—use of electricity for pumping water and use of electricity for various other purposes—is important. Therefore, rural electrification programme which gives Rs. 500 crores will have to be added. Take the case of chemical industries; the entire fertiliser industry is for the purpose of agriculture and that will have to be added to the agricultural sector. We

have to produce various machines for the purpose of tractors and other implements. So, the provision in the industrial sector for this purpose has to be added to Agriculture. If he adds all these, he would find not what he has found as an inadequate sum having been allotted to Agriculture, but certainly a significant sum, a significant percentage, for that purpose.

Apart from that, looking into the figures you will find that besides percentages in terms of rupees, the increase is from Rs. 1090 crores in the Third Plan to Rs. 2400 crores in the Fourth Plan, ie., an increase of 12% For Agricultural Programmes proper, the allocation in the public sector is Rs. 1928 crores as compared to an anticipated outlay of Rs. 685 crores in the Third Plan. This shows an increase of 180% over the Third Plan outlay. As I have already stated, the outlays for Agricultural Programmes are to be supplemented by supporting outlays for industrial sector, pesticides, machinery and equipment and also the provision for rural electrification, communication, rural works programmes, etc., in the Plan. Therefore all these will have to be taken as supporting programmes for Agriculture and this is a comprehensive allocation. If this is taken into account, I am sure that there will not be any base for criticism that we have not given priority for Agriculture.

It is not merely the allocation of resources which is important. How we are going to use these resources for the purpose of improving agricultural production is more important in my view. We are talking again that, by the end of the Fourth Plan, we should reach self-sufficiency in foodgrains. This is not a new target. If you take the First Plan, the Second Plan or the Third Plan, you will find that this laudable desire has been expressed in all these Plans. If it has not been attained, we should also look into the causes as to why we have not attained. It is not as if we did not want to do it. Where has been the deficiency? Where has been the failure or have we not understood the problem correctly? This is the matter which we have to look into. In this connection I would like to read out a quotation from one of the well-known experts on agricultural development This is what Theodore W. Schultz says:

> "The man who farms as his forefathers did cannot produce much food no matter how rich the land or how hard he works. The farmer who has access to and knows how to use what science knows about soils, plants, animals and machines can produce an abundance of food though the land be poor. Nor need he work nearly so hard and long. He can produce so much that his brothers and some of his neighbours will move to town to earn their living. Enough farm products can be produced without them. The knowledge that makes this transformation possible is a form of capital whenever it is an integral part of the material inputs farmers use and whenever it is a part of their skills and what they know.
>
> "Farming based wholly upon the kinds of factors of production that have been used by farmers for generations can be called traditional agriculture. A country dependent upon traditional agriculture is inevitably poor, and because it is poor it spends much of its income for food. But when a country develops an agricultural sector such as Denmark has in Europe, Israel in the Near East, Mexico in Latin America, and Japan in the Far East, food becomes more abundant, income rises, and less of the income of the country is spent for food. How to transform traditional agriculture, which is niggardly, into a highly productive sector of the economy is the central problem."

Therefore, Sir, if today we have to make advance in the industrial sector, it can only be based on new science and technology.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

If we have to advance in agriculture, it has to be based on science and technology. With our traditional methods, with our traditional pattern of agriculture, whatever might be the investment, whatever might be our labours and whatever efforts we might put in, the increase could only be marginal. The same thing is true in industry also. After all, we were producing steel long before many of the other countries produced steel, but science brought these mass production methods for manufcture of steel. And that technology is changing now, and newer and newer techniques are coming up now for more efficient and greater production. In the same way, science has given us new knowledge and new techniques to increase production on the agricultural front also. It is only to the extent that we are able to take advantage of that new science and technology that we shall be able to make progress. Mere allocation of more and more resources and giving more priority to agriculture is not going to deliver the goods. Therefore, how we approach this problem is the main thing that we shall have to consider.

We have been emphasising more and more that we should have better production per acre. That is the only answer, because in a country like ours we do not have large tracts of land which are lying fallow; we have to use whatever we already have to the best advantage possible. For the purpose of reaching greater production during the Fourth Plan, we cannot even depend upon the new irrigation projects, even the new minor irrigation projects that we shall be building up during the Fourth Plan. We have to depend upon the potentials which we have built up already during the Second and Third Plan periods. Therefore, it is no use coming forward with an excuse that minor irrigation has not come up to expectation, that medium irrigation has not come up to expectation, or that large-sized irrigation projects have not come up to expectation and there is no utilisation of the land because of that. Already, we have created sufficient potentials, and we have to use those potentials to the best advantage.

Shri Ranga: We have failed to utilise those potentials fully.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We shall use them now. It is not as if we have not been using them; we have been using them, but on seeds and varieties of seeds which with the best of efforts gives only a 2 per cent or 3 per cent increase. That is the point which I am going to make and which I am making today, that we have to break away from those past traditions in agriculture; then alone shall we be able to get higher production and we would be able to meet the needs of the country.

Take, for example, wheat. We have got the best of our farmers in the Punjab. It is not as if they are not willing to take to new techniques; they are prepared to adopt new techniques; they are prepared to use fertilisers to whatever extent it becomes necessary, but with the present variety of wheat which we have today, what happens is that it gives increased production up to a certain level of fertilisers, say, up to 10 lbs or 15 lbs of nitrogen, but after that, instead of getting better results, it dislodges the crop, and instead of creating increased production actually it creates decreased production; the law of diminishing returns sets in, diminishing returns not with reference to the cost involved but with reference to the production, which becomes less because the variety does not absorb more than 10 to 15 or 20 lbs of nitrogen which we give to it, and, therefore, the production gets limited. Therefore, we only claim that we have reached a production of 30 maunds per acre or 40 maunds per acre. That itself is quite good. But science has given us the

benefit of new knowledge with regard to plants. We are in a position now to breed new varieties of these grains, varieties with whatever characteristics we want with better grains, larger grains, with larger yields and which will stand fertilisation. This is one of the blessings which science has given to us, namely the evolution of new varieties. This evolution of new varieties has brought about a revolution in agriculture even in a country like Mexico which we cannot call advanced. I was looking into the history of Mexico, the agricultural history of Mexico.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Have we got the seeds?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, we have.

I found in Mexico that they are using just the implements which we have all along been using, the same traditional agricultural implements, almost the same method. In the beginning of the century, they were getting 6 bushels yield per acre. Today it has gone above every other country, even the USA, and it is producing 39 bushels per acre. How has this happened? It is by the introduction of a new variety which is able to stand fertilisation to the extent of 100 lbs., 120 lbs. and the yields have gone up. Therefore, if we have to take the best advantage of the potentials which we have, there is no use of using the water or fertiliser or pesticide on the local indigenous variety, whose potential is by its very nature limited, but we must have new varieties of seeds.

Shri Ranga: Why do you labour that point? It is so obvious. Everybody accepts it. Nobody is opposed to it.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): Tell us what you are going to do just now, not long-term.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will certainly tell you. I cannot immediately deliver the bags of wheat to the hon. Member. It has to be produced on the field. The hon. Member said that on this basis of planning nothing can be done. I want to show that on this basis of planning, it can be shown that production can be increased.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Everybody knows what the Opposition Members were saying yesterday.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, this is the variety which we want to introduce in our country. We have planned for it. Already we are getting this new variety from Mexico for the purpose of multiplication of seeds and we are aiming that by the end of the Fourth Plan, we should reach 9—10 million acres with these new seeds, leaving the other areas to progress as best as possible with the existing varieties.

In the same way, new strains of paddy have been identified for our country which would stand high fertilisation and whose yield would be very high. I do not think Prof. Mukerjee would object to it because it has got a Taiwan name. It was evolved there not by Taiwan but by scientists. It is science which is responsible for it. That Taiwan variety we are getting which gives a minimum yield of 5000 to 6000 lbs. It has already yielded 8.500 lbs. and we will have at least 12 million acres by the end of the Fourth Plan under it. The seed multiplication process we have started within the country and it is there already on the field.

In the same way, four other foodgrains have been selected, hybrid maize which is already becoming popular, hybrid sorgum, hybrid bajra and ragi. We want to concentrate on these 6 major foodgrains and give the farmers the materials, this material and various other things which are necessary for getting the maximum production, and see that by the end of the Fourth Plan we have at least 35 million acres under these new strains, with the fertilisers required for the purpose, with plant protection,

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with water and also the credit so that there could be sufficient investment by the farmers.

It has been technically assessed that if we make the administrative arrangements possible, for which we are already taking action, it should be possible from these 35 million acres—though it is only 1/10th of the cultivated area and half of the assured irrigated area—to get at least 25 million tonnes of extra foodgrains. This would come progressively from year to year. We have laid down the programme, how many acres should be covered during the first year of plan, how many during the second year, how many during the third, fourth and fifth year of the plan.

But this would mean fertiliser of this order being available. Therefore, we are trying to ensure that the extra fertiliser required is made available. On this basis, we are making the calculation as to what should be the availability of fertiliser. Naturally, the internal production cannot catch up with the demand. Today the demand is so much that the supply even including imported fertilisers is very much below the demand. Giving priority to agriculture would mean seeing that this material input, the supply of fertiliser, is assured during the Fourth Plan period, and therefore, whatever is possible by way of internal production is made an estimate of, and the rest is to be imported till we catch up by intensive production.

Shri Ranga: When?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With these fertilisers, plant protection becomes necessary, and therefore plant protection chemicals have to be produced within the country, and to the extent we are unable to produce, foreign exchange availability is given high priority for imports; in the same way for equipment for use of pesticides, credit requirements etc. This is how we envisage the new strategy for the purpose of tackling on the food front the production problem. I do not think any other approach to the problem will be able to produce results within a short time to meet the requirements of the people.

Shri Ranga: Five years ago he made the same approach.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If we feel disappointed, then we should quit our country, and perhaps quit this life. After all, if we have made mistakes, what is important is that we have to learn the lessons of those mistakes, and if we say that we will never learn, then as a nation we will have to perish, that is all. If no programme would satisfy Acharya Ranga and the Opposition, the only thing which would satisfy them would be perhaps to sit here and speak.

Shri Ranga: Quite right.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, the people are not prepared to take that risk. What are we to do about it? We are not to blame.

Shri Ranga: That is the only point in your favour.

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, if the people are with us, if that is our only fault, we plead guilty to that that we have the support of the people, and if that is a sin, we are committing that sin of getting the support of the people. If, without the support of the people, anybody wants to be in power, what sort of regime they want to have we can very well imagine. Perhaps, that is why the censure motion is being brought. They think that even with a minority they should be able to upset the Government and get into power, that is their hope. It is as much hopeful as their getting through the censure motion here.

I have been stressing this point that with these new varieties which our

scientists have identified, which our scientists have evolved, it should be possible for us to tackle this problem with some confidence and say that we shall solve this problem of foodgrains; and once we approach this problem in a scientific manner in this limited field, it is not going to be confined to this area. It is going to be infectious. Therefore, in the other areas also, not only with reference to foodgrains but with regard to fibres and oilseeds the same techniques could be expanded, and it is possible for us to reach the targets of production.

Therefore, when we talk about priority for agriculture, it is priority with reference to making available these various material inputs and the credit required for this purpose, various other facilities required for this purpose, the administrative set-up required for this purpose. That is how we envisage the priority for agriculture, and on the basis of the failures of the past, which alone teach us hard lessons, let us get rid of what we have been labouring under, and let us go forward and try to conquer new areas in the agricultural field, so that we get to modern agriculture, scientific agriculture, which alone would give us greater production.

With regard to fertilisers, we have to put up our own factories here, and in the present context, we have to import those equipments, but when we look into the requirements of fertilisers not only during the Fourth but during the Fifth and Sixth Plan . . .

Shri Ranga: Until your grand sons come.

Shri C. Subramaniam: . . . naturally we have to create capacity within the country for fabrication of this equipment; that will have to be taken up even within the Fourth Plan. Therefore, when we talk of priority to agriculture, it is a package. It is not merely what is to be done in the field but also the other ancillary things, namely, supporting industries which are absolutely necessary to move forward in agriculture. That is how we visualise it and I hope and trust that with the help of our scientists and technicians and the enthusiasm of our farmers it should be possible for us to achieve these things.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस देश में अन्न के मसले को आप कब तक हल कर देंगे

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether Mr. Bagri was following me or simply shouting at me something.... (*Interruptions.*)

Criticism has been made that after 17 years of Independence we are still dependent on imported foodgrains. I was trying to have a world picture, whether any other country which had undertaken development was importing foodgrains or not. I find that not only our country but even Russia which had a much earlier start . . .

Shri Ranga: Follow Russia.

Shri C. Subramaniam: . . . and not only the socialist countries but even the capitalist countries such as West Germany, etc. all these countries are in the habit of importing foodgrains from other countries. Taking into account our stagnation for centuries under foreign domination and the great population increase in our country we need not be ashamed of our position. Certainly we should try to get rid of it as soon as possible and that is our endeavour..... (*Interruptions.*)

श्री राघवेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : इनको शर्म आनी चाहिए। बार बार ये विघ्न डाल रहे हैं इस तरह से।

Shri C. Subramaniam: By this new approach it is our endeavour to get rid of our dependence on imports at least by the end of the Fourth Plan and I am quite confident that it should be possible to reach this target. It is

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not only cereals that are important; various other nutritive diets and protective food are important and they are to be emphasised; they are cattle development, dairy development, poultry development, fisheries and various other things. I would respectfully submit to Mr. Masani that it is not merely lip service to agriculture; we are allocating financial resources for this purpose so that we may go forward. We are more concerned with what we have to do today than the problem of tomorrow. I agree we are passing through difficult days. Particularly during the last one month the situation became a little critical; inspite of the fact that we had a bumper crop and a record production of 88.5 million tons in 1964-65, it has happened. Some people say: You had a bumper crop in 1964-65; you had a bumper import also during 1964-65. Why this difficulty? You have to look to the background; we had three years of stagnation; the pipe-line had been completely exhausted. Having undergone difficulties during these three years the farmer also is hesitant before he unloads the entire marketable surplus and he wants to make sure of the future prospects and be assured that they would be good enough. The monsoon also has played the trick; unfortunately it was delayed by a month. Then the psychology of scarcity again prevails and perhaps we go back to the years, 1962-63 and 1963-64. Therefore, the market arrivals are there, about which I have given the figures in the review. It is not merely the tendency to hoard, the tendency to make money, but the tendency of every individual is to play safe as far as he is concerned so that the future may be safeguarded, and therefore they wanted to hold on to the stocks till the prospects became brighter. (*Interruption*). After this late start also, we found there was a longer dry spell than usual, which affected the standing crops and it is in this atmosphere of gloom, with a complete failure of the monsoon, that the prices began to rise, which had a tendency of falling from January onwards up to June. Therefore, if you see the price-structure, it has been falling from January to June, but after the delay in the monsoon, and particularly after the long dry spell, the prices had shot up and have been rising. Let us hope that this monsoon which has set in now again will not be a temporary phenomenon, that it would be followed up with further showers to create greater confidence in the minds of the people. I have no doubt in my mind that when there is greater confidence, when greater confidence comes, then the farmers who are holding on to the stock will come forward to share their stock with the other consumers also. After all, we cannot blame the farmers merely; they have to look to their future also. But let us hope that the conditions would be such that they would be able to unload their stocks into the market, in easier and better conditions, to the consuming public. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: We should be thankful to them for keeping them in advance for the benefit of the country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to the food distribution policy, criticism was made on the basis of the zonal restrictions. Zonal restriction on the basis of each State being a zone has been criticised not only by the Opposition, but even among the Congress Members there is a difference of view about this. In my view, each point of view has its own validity and its own relevancy. It is not as if one point of view is alone absolutely correct and the other point of view has no validity. This is a complex problem. Therefore we have to find out under given circumstances what are the alternatives available and out of the alternatives which is the most practical thing which could be adopted. In making that approach, we have to take into account the behaviour of trade during the last two or three years and the tendency of the farmer

also to hold on to the stocks particularly when the conditions become a little bit gloomy. Also, we have to take into account the attitude of the State Governments.

Some hon. Member,—I think it was Shri Khadilkar,—made the point that the Chief Ministers or the State Governments have got certain vested interests. Simply because we are in Parliament or in the Central Government we should not allow an attitude that we are all super human beings, that we are much wiser men than the persons in the State Governments. I have functioned in the State Government for 10 years. I can tell the House that the State Governments have a much greater responsibility, much greater burden to share with the people, than the Central Government or the Parliament Members here. I do not want to minimise our responsibility or our share of the burden, but it is the State Governments which have to come into contact with the people every day. Therefore, the Chief Ministers have got to take that responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the people who have put them in power. Therefore, to say that they have got vested interests, I am sorry to say, is not doing justice to the Chief Minister. After all when we sit down and talk, it is not as if I am a dictator or the Prime Minister is a dictator to say that this policy alone should be adopted. I am glad we are sitting round the table and discussing things and then, even though there might be different points of view, we are able to arrive ultimately at agreed solutions. That is absolutely necessary in our country today, particularly for the functioning of democracy, and particularly taking into account the situation prevailing in the various parts of the country, with reference to the level of development and even the level of administrative efficiency. We have to take all that into account.

Some people seem to think we can have a regimented pattern of procurement and a regimented pattern of distribution throughout the country. It is an impossibility, taking into account the vastness of the country and the different conditions prevailing in various parts of the country. Therefore, the views of the Chief Ministers have to be given the utmost consideration. If you say it is a weakness, I say it is strength. If we ignore the views of the State Governments and Chief Ministers, we would be going towards disaster much earlier. Let us not take the view that we should dictate and impose something from here. In the present context, it is necessary to take the Chief Ministers along with us, discuss with them and come to agreed conclusions.

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On this basis the zonal restriction was discussed and various points of view were put forward. The Chief Ministers of deficit States pleaded there should be bigger zones or no zones at all, the surplus States pleading against bigger zones. After taking into consideration various aspects of the situation prevailing in the country, we came to the unanimous conclusion that there should be State zones. Some people seem to think that because they are State zones, Kerala or any other State becomes an independent State and this will lead to disintegration. I do not know how. For instance, if Kerala is asked to sustain itself on the production of what it has, it is not as if Kerala has to enter into agreements with various States for getting foodgrains. On the other hand, we procure foodgrains in other States like Andhra and Madras and send it at lower prices to Kerala, so that the poor people in Kerala could be sustained. The only thing is, if it is a free zone, free trade will make this transfer from State to State. (*Interruption*). Of course, our Swatantra Party friends are averse to anything which is done by Government. That is why they will never be in government. Once they are in the government, they will have the philosophy that government should do nothing

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whatsoever. So, I am glad they are kept back.

After all, we had the experience during 1963-64 in the functioning of a bigger southern zone and we know how the trade cornered the stocks and created scarcity conditions not merely in Kerala, but in surplus States like Andhra and Madras. That is why, taking into consideration the behaviour of the trade during the last two or three years, we decided that we could not take the risk of allowing free trade to function in transferring surplus stocks from one part of the country to another. On the other hand, it should be done on a planned basis of State Government to State Government. That is the basis of zonal restriction. In this, naturally, the responsibilities of the surplus States and the liabilities of the deficit States will have to be properly assessed. There is likely to be some hitch there. That is why we have taken the further decision that the Planning Commission assisted by the Agricultural Prices Commission shall assess the surplus which should be available from a particular State and also what would be the deficit in other States. Of course, it is an exercise which will have to be made as best as possible and on that basis we should make the transfer. Shall we trust the private traders on the basis of their getting maximum profits to make these transfers from one State to another or shall we do it on a planned basis? There, we came to the unanimous conclusion that it will have to be done on a State to State basis. That is why in inter-State trade, we have to eliminate the private trader. Those who believe in private enterprises will find something wrong with this decision. But those who find that there has got to be planned movement, I am sure will agree that this is a good decision and a correct decision too.

Then, Sir, with regard to the national policy the question put by some was, does this not distort the picture of the national policy. I do not think the national policy can be only on the basis of having a regimented picture everywhere of free trade being allowed to move stocks from one place to another. The national policy is based on these two basic principles: first of all, our food policy should not be such that it would inhabit production and, secondly, there should be equitable distribution of the foodgrains at fair prices. This can be done by various alternatives. Some people say, allow the free trade to function without any government controls whatsoever. They say, eliminate completely State trading and allow free enterprise, free trade to function. Unfortunately, that is too great a risk to take. There is the other extreme view. They say, completely eliminate private trade and take over the entire thing in State trading. They talk of monopoly procurement and monopoly distribution. Even though theoretically it might be the correct thing, unfortunately, we are not in a position, particularly taking into account the administrative efficiency in the various parts of the country, to undertake that great task. It will not be possible to do that and have monopoly procurement and monopoly distribution. That is why we have to find a via-media in which it would be possible for us to control the situation.

That via-media position has been taken on this basis. Let us take care of the pressure pockets where there is a higher purchasing power. As it was pointed out by Shri Masani, where has the new purchasing power in the planned development arisen? Where has it come about? It is mainly in the urban areas and industrial areas. The rural areas, as it has been pointed out, have not yet got the benefits of this planned development to the extent the urban areas have got. Therefore, this higher purchasing power is concentrated in the urban areas. The question that arises is, can we not cordon off these high purchasing power pockets—the urban areas and the

industrial areas—so that the rural areas will be protected by this process? Somebody, talking about statutory rationing, asked, if we assure supply to the towns having a population of one million or more, what about the rural areas. To the extent you are able to restrict consumption in the urban areas, to the extent you are able to control prices in the urban areas, to that extent availability in the rural areas also will be more and the price factor also will not get distorted because the price increase starts from urban areas and high purchasing power areas. On this basis we have come to the conclusion that all cities having above one lakh population should be ultimately statutorily rationed and even other urban areas having a population between 5000 and one lakh should have informal rationing of at least six ounces of foodgrains. On that basis we can have either State zones or till we reach the target we can even remove the zones and make the whole country as one unit.

Then the only question is about getting supplies of foodgrains to urban areas. The total comes to about 9 crores of people-4.2 crores under statutory rationing and 5 crores under informal rationing. In this way we would require 7.5 million tonnes of foodgrains at the rate of 12 ounces in urban areas wih 10 per cent more for manufacturing labourers and 6 ounces in the smaller urban towns with informal rationing. On this basis we require 7.5 million tons of foodgrains out of which 4 million tonnes will be wheat and 3.5 million tonnes of rice. This is where a procurement policy will have to be evolved under which we will be able to get this amount of foodgrains. To the extent we have to import wheat imported wheat will be available for the purpose of meeting wheat requirements. As far as rice is concerned, when we are producing 40 million tons it will not be an impossible task to procure 3.5 million tonnes, not even 10 per cent-a little below that—from the producers. That is how we envisage the u'timate picture of rationing in the urban areas and informal rationing in the smaller urban areas, releasing the other areas free for the free market to operate. It is on this basis that we have taken the first step of statutorily rationing cities with a population of over one million and above, because statutory rationing would mean sure supply every day, every week and every fortnight. That is why stocks will have to be built up. But once we introduce rationing and we have the stocks, to that extent we release the stocks outside from entering the urban areas. Therefore, the position becomes better even for procurement for the purpose of introducing rationing in other areas. That is how we visualise it. Ultimately, this is not going to be solved on the basis of controls alone. Control is not an end itself, it is only a means to an end. Provided our agricultural strategy works successfully, provided we are able to increase our production as we are envisaging today, ere long it will be possible to remove controls. There is no question of having controls for control's sake.

Therefore, our food policy will ultimately depened upon the success of our food production. One is mixed with the other, intertwined with the other. So, let us work for abundance in production in the agricultural sector. Then perhaps we can relax controls and there can be a free market, and to the extent necessary the governmental or public sector agencies can work in the field for the purpose of controlling the private trade to the extent necessary.

This is the policy which we have evolved. No doubt, a variety of views are possible on this. Unfortunately, everybody thinks that a solution is a solution only when his point of view is accepted. Therefore, the Swatantra Party thinks that as long as there is control there is no solution. The Communists think that as long as there is free trade there is no solution. Those people who are against statutory rationing say that as long as there is

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statutory rationing a wrong solution has been adopted. But I can tell you that it is not as if any solution is hundred per cent perfect. Unfortunately, in a deficit economy every solution has got its own defects and shortcomings. What is important is to select the alternative. But what is more important is to remember that when we select an alternative, it is a package. We cannot select one portion of one alternative and another portion of another alternative. Yet, that is exactly what some people want the Government to do. Once we select an alternative what is important is to observe the disciplines, observe what are necessary for working or implementing that alternative. If we proceed on that basis, even though our position is difficult now, even though we have our shortcomings, it would be possible to have equitable distribution and it would be possible to control the prices also.

Even with regard to prices I would request hon. Members to keep in mind what has happened during the last year. Take, for example, Maharashtra where wheat is supposed to sell at Rs. 120 or 130 per quintal. But what is the portion which is selling at that level? It is only the indigenous production. If you take the whole market, 80 per cent of it is imported wheat which is sold at controlled prices. Then, take Kerala. It was stated that the open market prices there are at a high level. If we consider what we are distributing at 6 ounces per head, it will be found that 86 per cent of the rice which is being sold is at controlled price. Therefore, when we calculate the prices we have to take into account things which are distributed at controlled prices. Today we are distributing more than 50 per cent of the marketed wheat and 27 per cent of the marketed rice through controlled channels and through this controlled distribution we are trying to control prices. I do agree that in spite of that in the open market there are erratic rises and sometimes erratic falls also. But that can be avoided only when we are able to produce enough to meet our entire requirements. In short this is our policy.

I am not saying that there are no difficulties. There are difficulties but they will be there in the very nature of a deficit economy. No policy and no Food Minister can convert a deficit economy into a surplus economy. Till that happens we have to stand the stresses and strains. That is all what I would plead with this House and with our people.

17.14¾ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 25, 1965/Bhadra 3, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II— 946 (Ai) LSD— 7-8-65—970.